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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 141

BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Disturbed Situation In City Again

Sunday's Toll Of Casualties

TWO FATAL CASES Sfray Assaults Continue

Bombay has passed through a whole month of communal strife and yet there are no signs of an early return to normal conditions. The riot situation took a turn for the worse again on Sunday and claimed a toll of two dead and eight injured.

TWO FATAL CASES.

A Hindu shoe-maker who was stabbed in Dhabu street earlier in the day by some Muslim hooligans died at the J. J. Hospital in the afternoon. The other death was that of a Mopla Muslim by name Ali Kunji Mhamu who was stabbed at Kumbharwada by some Hindus on Saturday night.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

Stray cases continued almost throughout the day in various parts of the city as a result of which eight persons were injured and removed to the city hospitals.

Madhav Bhiva an employee of the Turf Soda Factory was assaulted by some Muslim hooligans in Khoja street. The unfortunate man was first stabbed and then the assailants cut his nose. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ASSAULTED AT CHIRA BAZAAR

Gulam Hussain a Muslim was admitted in the G. T. Hospital with multiple wounds on his head and body. It appears that he was assaulted by Hindu hooligans in Chira Bazaar with sticks. The assailants belaboured him mercilessly. He ran for his life and was picked up by Deputy Inspector Dalton of the Princess Street in his car and taken to the G. T. Hospital where he has been admitted for treatment.

Manaji Maruti a Hindu aged 50 years died on Sunday in the Congress Free Hospital. It appears that he was stabbed on May 14 the first day of the riots at Bhendi Bazar. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and discharged after two days. He was again admitted at the Congress Free Hospital as an indoor patient on 28 May where he died on Sunday.

ASSAULTS IN NORTHERN AREA

There were two cases of assaults on Hindus at Mahim and at Jacob Circle. Two more Hindus were assaulted in Bhendi Bazar early in the morning but their injuries were of a minor nature.

Shortly after noon a Muslim passerby was pounced upon by some Hindus at Polbawdi, and belaboured.

ARRESTS.

The Mharbaydi police arrested five persons who are suspected to have taken part in the riots. The Pydhoni police arrested four persons and the Lamington Road police arrested two persons for similar reasons.

UNEASY FEELING

The recurrence of stray assaults again created a panic in the disturbed areas and shattered the confidence that was restored in the previous two or three days. Things had returned almost to the normal in some parts but as the reports of the day's incidents spread in the city many of the shops which had opened earlier in the morning were closed and streets looked deserted in the afternoon.

POLICE VIGILANCE.

Police kept a strong vigil in the disturbed areas and military patrols were also seen moving more frequently than on the previous two days.

RURAL UPLIFT CONFERENCE

To Be Held in Poona Next Sunday

The following appeal is issued by the Secretary, Second Rural Uplift Conference, Poona:—

"Since the last Rural Uplift Conference held in Poona, in June 1931, under the Presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Standing Committee appointed by it met four times during the year and drafted a scheme for the training of organisers, which was considered at a meeting of Rural Workers held at Tathwade, on the 15th of May 1932, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. At the meeting it was decided to hold a Conference of all Workers in Poona, on the 19th June 1932. It was also resolved that the scheme should be placed before the conference and the question of financing the same should be considered there.

WHAT LAST CONFERENCE ACHIEVED.

The Rural Uplift Conference, held last June, proved of great use in arousing interest in the public. From the great interest taken by the educated classes as regards the question of the uplift of masses, living in in-

numerable villages of our country the necessity of finding out "Ways and Means" and the best method of attaining this end is self-evident.

Some suggest that the villagers should be given enough education some believe that village panchayats would be a good remedy while others think that greater production is the only means that can solve the problem. Social workers point out that the expenditure on ceremonies is extravagant and is the root cause of the heavy indebtedness of the rural population, or they even go to the extent of saying that this is the only item on which debt is incurred and remains unpaid.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE.

The object of this Conference is to bring all such thinkers together, so that they can put in their energies together and find out some solution of this difficult problem of the uplift of the masses from their peculiar present position. Brief notes of the work that is being actually done and the difficulties met in that work are welcome. In fact it is proposed to have these notes as the main basis for the discussion at the conference.

Address communications to the Hon. Secretary, Second Rural Uplift Conference, Deccan Agri-

(Continued in column 6).

SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES

The following is the list of casualties on Sunday:—

J. J. Hospital	4 one died
G. T. Hospital	1
K. E. M. Hospital	3
Total	8

HELP THE SUFFERING

Ramakrishna Sevashrama

Appeal From Himalayas

Swami Virajanandji of the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal P. O. Deori Dt. Almora, U. P., writes:—

We have much pleasure in presenting the report of the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal for 1931, with which it completes its seventeenth year of useful existence. We offer our heartfelt thanks and best wishes to our kind donors and subscribers, who by their unstinted support have helped us to serve the Lord in the diseased and helpless humanity. We are deeply grateful especially to Major S. Nag, I.M.S. for his handsome monthly subscription, and also to the District Board of Almora for increasing its annual grant from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, but for which it would have been difficult for us to conduct the work efficiently.

MUCH SUFFERING.

The Sevashrama being situated in the midst of deep Himalayan jungles, with only groups of a few hamlets scattered few and far between, it is too much to expect thousands of patients. But those who come to be treated here are mostly extreme and long suffering cases, and they being unaccustomed to drugs recover with marvellous quickness. As such, the institution is steadily growing in popularity, and there being no other means of medical relief within 30 miles around, it attracts patients from long distances. Thus it has proved a boon to the helpless and diseased poor people of this part of the holy Himalayas. Owing to the prevailing economic depression, our Sevashrama has suffered acutely from the fall in subscriptions to about half of those of the previous year. Moreover, we were not favoured with the gifts of medicines worth a considerable amount which we had been receiving year after year almost from the beginning of our charitable Dispensary. This has greatly hampered our work and depleted our limited stock of medicines, which have to be replenished immediately. This may cost Rs. 250 at least.

WANTED HELP.

It is a matter of gratification that, thanks to the generous donations of our kind-hearted friends and sympathisers, we are at last able to complete the beautiful two storied building of the Sevashrama, with its spacious quarters for outdoor dispensary and indoor patients. But there is still a debt of Rs. 464.10-3 left which has to be repaid positively within this year.

May we therefore, earnestly appeal to our generous readers: to enable us to meet the two above mentioned imperative needs of the Sevashrama, which will require the modest sum of Rs. 700 only—so that we may continue this work of divine service to our distressed fellow-beings, free from encumbrances and with greater efficiency. Cannot every one spare even a few postage stamps and send them on to us from time to time?

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by me.

DE VALERA RETURNS TO DUBLIN

Silent On London Deadlock

HOPE OF COMPROMISE NOT ABANDONED

LONDON, June 11. Dublin.—Mr. De Valera and the Free State Delegation to London negotiations reached here this morning. Mr. De Valera refused to comment on the London deadlock. Although the feeling of hope engendered in the Irish people has suffered a rude shattering, nevertheless the breakdown did not surprise official circles in Dublin. The Government party organ places responsibility for the breakdown on the shoulders of the British Ministers. The hope of a compromise is not yet abandoned, but everything points to the fact that the initiative must again come from Mr. De Valera.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT ON LONDON UNDERGROUND RLY.

Passenger Trains Collide

LONDON, June 11. Rugby.—The first passenger train collision for twenty years on London underground railways occurred near Hammersmith station yesterday when two trains, running side by side, converged at the approach to the station, with the result that the front coaches slid into one another and three carriages were derailed. Two persons suffered a slight shock, but no one was seriously injured, and passengers in the rear of the train were unaware of the cause of the stoppage. The electric current was automatically cut off when the coaches left the rails.—B. O. W.

CHARGE AGAINST VIOLET SHARPE

Collapse Of Police Theory

LONDON, June 12. New York.—The police case against Violet Sharpe has collapsed. It is learned that she was not motoring with Brinkert, on the night of the kidnapping of the Lindenberg baby with a man of the same Christian name.—Reuter's Special.

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF SUBSIDY

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

BRITISH MINING INTERESTS SUPPORT PROPOSAL

MYSORE, June 12.

A lively and interesting discussion took place on the Mysore Representative Assembly yesterday afternoon when Mr. B. S. Puttaswami, President Mysore District Board, made a special representation for the immediate abolition of the Subsidy paid by the State to the Imperial Government, as in the opinion of the Assembly the Subsidy had no place in the future Federal constitution of India.

UNCHALLENGEABLE CASE.

The speaker pointed out that the case for the abolition of the Subsidy was unchallengeable, irrespective of the fact whether Federation came into existence or not. He then examined the terms of the Treaty of 1799 and argued that the Subsidy had been agreed to be paid as a price of protection at the time when India was torn by internecine warfare and when Mysore particularly was in danger of being attacked by enemies in the neighbourhood. Now that condition of safety had been fulfilled.

MINING INTERESTS SUPPORT.

Mr. Heathcote, Mining Representative, speaking next, observed that equity and fairplay required the removal of the Subsidy at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Newcomb, Planting Member sup-

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTION SURPRISE

LANG PARTY'S HEAVY DEFEAT

"No Communist Dictator Wanted"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 11. Sydney.—When counting ceased to-night in New South Wales elections the United Australia party had 66 seats and Labour 24.

Although Lang retained his seat five of his ministers were defeated and his party lost 39 seats. Thunderous applause was raised in the theatres, cinemas and public places when Lang Party's defeat became known.

NO COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP.

The prospective new Premier Stevens said that the electors' verdict had vindicated the honour of New South Wales in the eyes of world. The people had shown beyond doubt that they would not tolerate repudiation of public debts nor sacrifice free democracy for Communist dictatorship. The result was a decisive victory for constitutional government in accordance with the highest British tradition. Lang attributes his defeat to press opposition.—Reuter.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Result Of Election In Queensland

LONDON, June 11. Sydney.—The present state of parties in Queensland elections which have been simultaneously held is Labour 31 seats, Ministerialists 23, Independents 1 doubtful.

"COMMONWEALTH POLICY COMPLETELY VINDICATED" Sydney.—Queensland elections have resulted in the defeat of the Government.

Prime Minister Lyons commenting on Lang's defeat dubs it as a complete vindication of Commonwealth's policy.—Reuter.

BIG FIVE TO MEET ON TUESDAY

Preliminaries Of The Lausanne Conference

CONFERENCE FOR THREE HOURS & HALF

"Times" Urges Macdonald To Give "Bold Lead"

LONDON, June 11.

Rome.—Mr. MacDonald's success in securing the extension of the scope of Lausanne Conference has resulted in the unexpected Cabinet decision to send Signor Grandi, Foreign Minister to Lausanne instead of the Finance Minister, as the head of the Italian Delegation.

The meeting between Mr. MacDonald and Signor Grandi will take place on Monday when points of agreement between the British and Italian programmes will be compared. This will be followed by a meeting of the "Big Five" on Tuesday night.—Reuter.

MacDonald In Paris

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon have arrived here.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE FOR THREE HOURS AND HALF

"Expectation Of Practical Results"

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—Mr. MacDonald, Sir J. Simon, M. Herriot and Herr Germain Martin, the Minister of Finance, met in a conference from ten in the morning till 1.30 p. m., after which a Communique was issued stating that "Friendly and informal conversations demonstrated the community of view which augurs for just and efficacious solutions at the Lausanne Conference as well as the strengthening of confidence and the maintenance of international peace."

The length of the conference and the optimistic tone of the Communique indicate a thorough exploration and expectation of practical results.—Reuter.

"TIMES" URGES PREMIER TO GIVE BOLD LEAD

Discussion In French Cabinet

LONDON, June 11.

Rugby.—"The Times" says: "For reasons which, if disappoint-

(Continued from column 2).

cultural Association 789-790, Sardashiv Peth Poona No. 2.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of the workers in the course of Rural Uplift was held in the Seve Sadan in the Office of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., on the 5th of June 1932. The agenda before this meeting was to convene the Second Rural Uplift Conference on the 19th of June as settled at the representative meeting held at Tathwade, on the 15th May 1932.

At this meeting it was decided to hold the 2nd Rural Uplift Conference on the 19th of June 1932. The Reception Committee was formed with Prof. S. R. Bhagwat, L.C.E., Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, as the Chairman.

His Highness Sir Chintamanrao alias Appasaheb, The Rajasahab of Sangli was approached by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., to preside over the second session. The Rajasahab kindly accepted the request to preside over the session. The chief saheb of Phaltan who takes very keen interest in Rural work has also agreed to attend the whole session on the 19th.

ing, are conclusive, the Government of the United States are taking no part in the Lausanne Conference, and the immediate business of the British and French Governments at Paris, meeting to-morrow, is to discover between themselves, what measure of legal cancellation is possible of European Inter-Governmental debts which, in any case, are not going to be paid for the present.

"The larger view that is taken, the better is the prospect of a useful settlement. Complete and immediate cancellation may be neither practicable nor, in the views of many, morally just or commercially desirable. On the other hand nobody in this country really expects that any further payments will be made from Germany to Great Britain, and the British Prime Minister should therefore be in a position to give a bold lead to hasten the process, making for ultimate and inevitable cancellation."

DISCUSSION IN FRENCH CABINET

The special points to be raised by M. Herriot in the Anglo-French conversations were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the French Cabinet. Later, according to the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle", M. Herriot said that he regarded as a good omen the fact that as the British and French viewpoints stand at present there is but very little difference between them. During their Paris visit, the British Ministers will stay at the British Embassy. The time of their departure for Switzerland has not yet been definitely fixed, but it is anticipated that they will leave early next week, visiting Geneva on the way to Lausanne, where the Reparations Conference opens on Thursday.

The other British delegates for the Lausanne Conference Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Runciman, are to leave London on Tuesday.—B. O. W.

STOP PRESS

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Malaviyaji Appoints Enquiry Committee

BENARES, June 12.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has appointed a Committee consisting of eleven persons, with Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Advocate, Allahabad, as Chairman, to enquire into the allegations of ill-treatment of political prisoners in jails in the United Provinces, and report with as much expedition as may be practicable. There are nine Hindu and Muslim advocates of the United Provinces on the Committee.—A. P.

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A 5033

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A 5024

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A R7310

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TO LET—1st and 2nd floors of Ganpati Bhuwan Kohinor Road, opposite G. I. P. Dadar Station for Vegetarian Hindus. Write to G. Post Box No. 536, Bombay.

C R 7327

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WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 14.20 H.P. LOCO BOILER on wheel and axle for road traction; 100 Lb. steam pressure on Government Certificate, complete with pump and standard fittings. Apply Post Box No. 139, Bombay.

N R7341

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WANTED—A FINANCIER or a CAPITALIST PARTNER to finance and join highly profitable industrial enterprises (strongly recommended by Experts) in Northern India. Terms very liberal and lucrative. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 1567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

N 5045

INDIAN TALKIE—Gentleman wishes to be partner with Rs. 30,000/- (Thirty Thousand) in well-going Talkie Producing concern. Please apply Box No. 1570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R 7333

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THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL (Waudby Road, Fort). Boys whose Vernacular is Marathi are also admitted to Standards I, II, and III where various subjects are taught in Marathi. Arrangements are also made from June to teach Marathi as a Second Language to boys of Standard VII. A competent Marathi Graduate will teach the subject.

E R 7313

S. T. C. EXAMINATION. Teachers' Training Institute, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar (recognised by Director of Public Instruction) opens 16th June. Revision classes for ensuing July examination commences at 6 P. M. on 14th instant. Apply J. P. M. on 14th instant. Apply J. P. M. on 14th instant. Apply J. P. M. on 14th instant.

E R 7345

WANTED—STUDENTS, intending to be high-salaried ACCOUNTANTS in various services. Take a few months' training by Post from us and secure a better future. Small monthly fees. Success at London Chamber of Commerce or any Examination Guaranteed. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 172-B with new Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

E

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THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS, GWALIOR.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of materials required during 1932-33 and will be received up to 15th July, 1932.

Tender forms as also the list, etc. can be had from the above office on payment of Rs. 5/- before the 25th June, 1932, after which date no lists will be issued.

The undersigned, whose decision shall be final, reserves the right to reject the whole or part of any tender without assigning reasons and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

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Gwalior Engineering Works, 5050

Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT

KATHIAWAR FLYING CLUB, LTD.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

The Public will be interested to know that the Management of Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd., will open a branch at Ahmedabad in couple of weeks.

Those who are interested in Aviation are requested to get full particulars from the Office of:—

THE SECRETARY,

Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd.,

Gheekanta, Road,

AHMEDABAD.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT 19, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Of Queen Anne and Jacobean style complete bungalow furniture, rich Chesterfield suites, gramophone, old china, Satsuma and brassware, silver and plated ornaments, ice refrigerator, perambulator, best plated and cutleryware, etc. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 442 BALES AMERICAN SUDAN AND AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June 1932, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewres, on Plot No. D 57 and 58 by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton that were saved from the late fire that occurred in the Godown No. E. 68 of Messrs. Gill & Co. The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 14th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpaty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant, specially made teak and blackwood furniture, gramophone, Singer machine, tilting Chesterfield suits, show case, safe, glassware, etc.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts Army Head Quarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including Ferrows and Non-ferrows, second-hand machinery Army Transport Cart Bodies: Old clothing, Barrels, and Drums, Canvas, Cordage, Gunny, Felt, Leather saddles, sheets ground, Tentage, Web, Wheels, Bags Kit, Boots old and new, Great coats, Huts and helmets, Jackets, Pullies, Shirts, Shorts, Blunkets, etc., etc. will be offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO. Government Auctioneers, 94, Main Street, Poona at the Arsenal Kinkree on 22nd and 23rd June, 1932, at 9 a.m. daily.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Omer Tyeb Aba Shariff Osmann Tyeb Aba Shariff and Suleman Tyeb Aba Shariff in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under a Mortgage, dated the 25th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1.—(To-day) MONDAY, the 13th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at (Coppersmith Road) Kolsa Street, about 146 sq. yards, Street No. 13, etc., and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Hasan Makka, on the East by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed Dawood, on the South by the property of Haji Ali Haji Hasham Dalia and on the West by Coppersmith Road, now called Kolsa Street.

LOT NO. 2.—On WEDNESDAY the 15th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at Masjid Street Cross Lane, about 125 sq. yards, Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Masjid Street Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Jithan Oukhu and on the South by the property of Ismail Haji Ibrahim.

LOT NO. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent land now joined into one with dwelling house at the junction of Kamatipura Bazar Road and Kamatipura 2nd Street, about 256 sq. yards, Street Nos. 139-140-141 and bounded on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Erappa Govender, on the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khairaj Rama and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

LOT NO. 4.—On MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fasadari land with dwelling house at Telwady, about 107 sq. yards, Street Nos. 23 and 27 and bounded on the North by Telwady, on the South by Haji Jiva's property on the East by the property of Damodar Narayan and on the West by the property of Bhimji Lalji.

LOT NO. 5.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and formerly consisting of several pieces of land partly of Government Toka land and partly of Mahim (Bombay) Pension and Tax with dwelling house at Dadar Road, and Coombharwada Street, Dadar, the pieces of Government Toka land at Dadar Road, bearing Street Nos. 1059 to 1063 about 4440 sq. yards, and piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land at Coombharwada Road being portion of a large lot of land which comprises about 4564 sq. yards, and which larger plot bears Street Nos. 757, 758, 758A, and measuring about 8844 sq. yards and the entire premises herein described measuring in the aggregate about 4528 sq. yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim and partly by the property of Dharandas Almaran, on the West partly by the property of Martin Ho Desouza and partly by the property of the Church of R. S. D. Salvaco, on the North by the property of Pedro Antonio and on the South by the Public passage.

LOT NO. 6.—On FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent with dwelling house at Khadak Street, about 108 sq. yards, Street No. 25 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Vardman Jetsey and partly by the property of Hussan Yakub Israel, on the North by the property of Israel David Samuel and on the South by the property of Vardman Jetsey.

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TRADE & FINANCE
Sagging Tendency In
Government Securities
RESULT OF THE NEW LOAN HAVE NOT
BEEN UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Notable Decline In Miscellaneous Shares ...
 (From Our Special Correspondent)
 BOMBAY, June 10.
MONEY.—The money market continued well supplied with short-term funds mainly as a result of large treasury bill maturities which amounted to Rs. 315 lacs against renewals of Rs. 59.25 lacs; the trade demand also showed a further decline of about Rs. 48.26 lacs. Call loans were available at 3 per cent almost throughout the period under review. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1/4 per cent, and two to three months 3 per cent and six months 3 1/2 per cent.
IMPERIAL BANK.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd June 1932 shows a decline of Rs. 70.67 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 12,87,69,000 as against Rs. 15.58 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.84, a decline of 0.55 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 4.57 lacs and by Rs. 61.67 lacs, while In-land bills discounted are down by Rs. 87.39 lacs. Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 189.43 lacs to Rs. 5.80 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and to the repayment of Rs. 1 crore outstanding against Ways and Means advances. Other deposits have slightly increased by Rs. 15.30 lacs to Rs. 60.71 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.
GILT EDGED MARKET.
 A sagging tendency characterised the security market with a fall in the price of almost all issues. The result of the New Loan have not been up to expectation, the latest subscription figure as per the Controller of Currency's communique being about Rs. 9 crores. This together with a decline in the quotations for India sterling stocks in London, particularly long-term issues, account for the comparative ease in the local market. 3 1/2 per cent paper slumped to Rs. 60-14 and there were more sellers than buyers in almost all scrips. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan declined to Rs. 100-6. 1939-44 Loan eased form Rs. 95-4 to Rs. 94, 1933 and 1935 loans are quoted at Rs. 100-8 and Rs. 97-14. 6 per cent. bonds due 1932 showed little change at Rs. 100-11 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 100-6. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded slightly from Rs. 104-11 to Rs. 104-8, and Treasury bonds to Rs. 102-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan lost about Rs. 1 to Rs. 70, while 1934-37 showed no change at Rs. 92-6. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan declined from Rs. 80-12 to Rs. 80 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 97-14 to Rs. 97-12.
EXCHANGE.
 Sterling exchange was quite steady both for ready and forward deliveries. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted Rs. 5-29/32d. with buyers at Rs. 5-15/16d. The strength was largely the result of improved arrivals of gold from up-country to trade centres for export abroad, and the cover thus provided was more than enough to meet all enquiries for remittances. Merchandise exports, however, remain negligible. The following are the forward quotations:—Up to 10th July 1/5-7/8; 11th July to Aug. 1/5-27-32 and Sep./Oct. 1/5-13/16. The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dol. 3.69 3/4 to dol. 3.66 1/2, but improved and closed at dol. 3.67 1/2. French francs moved between 93.56 and 93.00. The Belga was almost stationary at 26.50 and the Italian lira at 71.60.
GOLD.
 Steady conditions prevailed in the gold market with a firm tendency on Wednesday following weaker New York London cross rate. The price of ready improved from Rs. 27-14-3 to Rs. 28-2; but the rise proved temporary and ready reacted to Rs. 28 towards the close in consonance with improved cross rate. Business in ready in the local market was on a comparatively larger scale, though forward trading was conspicuous by its absence. Exports of gold last week per s.s. "Chitral" amounted to Rs. 93.99 lacs and this week's shipment is expected to be large. The price of gold in London improved from 112s. 2d. to 113s. the closing rate being 112s. 8d. The quotation for sovereigns moved in sympathy and after receding to Rs. 17-7-6 improved to 17-10-3 and closed at Rs. 17-9-0 both for ready and forward. The daily offtake is still poor at about 2,000 tolas with stocks amounting to about 2 lacs tolas. The highest and lowest rates in our market is Rs. 28-2 and Rs. 27-14-3 both for ready and 20th June settle-ment. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 103,069 in coin.
SILVER.
 The silver market re-mained steady following

POWERS OF
CENTRAL BANKS
Professor Cassel On Currency
Control

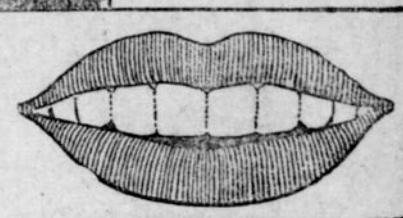
OXFORD (By Mail).
 Professor Gustav Cassel continued his examination into the cause of the present world monetary crisis in the second of his three Rhodes lectures, which he delivered at Rhodes House recently.
 In the first part of the lecture Professor Cassel endeavoured to show that the present crisis was in its nature unlike earlier crises, and that it could not be explained as a particular phase of a cyclical movement of business assumed to be inherent in the capitalist organization of the world's economy. An unprejudiced examination of the present crisis must treat as a new phenomenon, whose essential features we had to find out by studying the actual facts.
 Responsibility always followed the possibility of control. The more theoretical analysis and practical experience accumulated evidence to demonstrate the powers of a central bank to control the value of its currency by aid of a deliberate policy, the more any undesired movement in that value would be regarded as caused by the failure of the central bank in exercising its power of control.
RESPONSIBILITY.
 It would then be increasingly difficult for the central bank to escape the responsibility for what happened to its currency. By co-operation between the leading central banks it should be possible to prevent a violent increase in the value of gold such as had now occurred. If the necessary co-operation was not forthcoming, and if in consequence the value of gold was raised, the failure of the banks to fulfil their function must be regarded as the cause, and the banks would have to carry the responsibility for the consequences.
 It was a popular idea that a fall of the general level of commodity prices might be caused by "factors on the commodity side." We were told that the continual lowering of cost of production, following on technical progress, must bring down the general level of prices. A reduction of cost of production could never mean anything else than a shortening of the distance between the prices of labour, raw materials, and other factors of production on the one hand, and the prices of finished goods on the other. But such a shortening had nothing to do with the general level of prices. The price index for 1890 was practically the same as for 1910, although in this period the technical progress achieved was enormous. From 1895 up to the War the general level of commodity prices actually rose in spite of the unusually high rate of technical progress in that period. If production increased, the supply of means of payment ought naturally to be increased at the same rate, and if this was done there was no reason why the general level of prices should fall.
EFFECT OF THE WAR.
 The War itself was still often mentioned as the main explanation of the present crisis, the idea being that a great war must necessarily be followed by a crisis of a corresponding importance. This was pure superstition. A real economic connexion could hardly be established between a war, supposed to have destroyed wealth to an enormous extent, and a crisis, supposed to be characterized essentially by over-production of wealth. The post-war generation was no doubt guilty of a whole series of the most appalling faults, mistakes, and violations of fundamental economic principles, which together might well be expected to result in a crisis. Having finished the War we had proceeded to claim War debts and reparations without being willing to accept payment, to cut up the world's market by aid of the most extraordinary protectionist devices into almost water-tight compartments, to prohibit the international migration of men, to hinder the free movement of capital, and to prevent by aid of great valorization schemes a natural adjustment of the prices of certain commodities. Within our different countries we had developed monopolies both of enterprise and labour, and in this way had one all we could to restrict internal freedom of movement.
DOLES.
 Not content with that, we had created systems of unemployment doles calculated to increase the immobility of labour in a very dangerous way, and, in addition, to ruin public finances. Some people had started so-called radical movements aiming at the revolution of our whole economic system, but the only thing they had attained thereby, and conceivably ever could attain, had been to destroy confidence and that spirit of enterprise on which our whole economic life was founded.
 In spite of all difficulties, the world enjoyed from the time of the restoration of the gold standard up to the middle of 1929 a period of prosperity at a very considerable progress. It seemed impossible, therefore, to explain the present crisis by way of the causes referred to. Something must have happened that at once

advice from Shanghai and a rise in the price of the metal in London, but business was on a restricted scale. The price of ready improved from Rs. 55-11 to Rs. 56-2 with a proportionate advance in forward rates. The Shanghai tael after improving to Rs. 1s. 8-1/8 eased to 1s. 8d. towards the close. The daily offtake is practically unchanged at 35 bars with stocks standing in the neighbourhood of 800 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 17d and 16-13/16d for ready and 17d and 16-7/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-2 and Rs. 55-11 for ready, Rs. 56-4 and Rs. 55-14 for 23rd June settlement and Rs. 56-8 and 56-2 for 22nd July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring Rs. 5,000 silver inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about Rs. 55,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 47 bars and Rs. 363,800 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be Rs. 14,000.

SHARES.
 The Stock Exchange was quiet and dull, business being of a professional nature. Prices showed a downward tendency owing to a complete absence of investment demand and lower raw cotton prices and there were some notable declines in the miscellaneous section. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 620-618/12; Century Rs. 185-182/8; Central India Rs. 231/4-228/12; Crescent Rs. 46/14; Fazulbhoy Rs. 273/12-270; Indore Malwa Rs. 322/8-321/4; Kohinoor Rs. 108/12-107/8; New Great Rs. 103/2-106/4; Pearls Rs. 150/10-150; Simplex Rs. 17/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 183/12-182/8.
 Shares in the electric group which had come in for special attention last week found many sellers this week, causing a fall of a few points in each case. Tata Hydros declined from Rs. 121/14 to Rs. 116/14 and Tata Power Ordys. from Rs. 517/8 to Rs. 511/4, while Andhra Valleys remained unchanged at Rs. 845. Tata Iron Ordys eased slightly to Rs. 21/12 while Defds. showed no change at Rs. 240. Alcock's shares closed at Rs. 95 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 305-10. Bombay Trams which had been firm last week showed a sagging tendency with price declining further to Rs. 111-14. Bombay steam shares similarly declined from Rs. 203/12 to Rs. 195. Bundi Cements which were quoted ex dividend at Rs. 14 eased and closed at Rs. 13/12. Indian Cements are quoted at Rs. 170. Katni Ordys and Defds. showed no price changes at Rs. 150 and 537/8 respectively. Among railway shares Ahmed. Prantij is quoted at Rs. 621/4 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 575.
 Imperial Bank shares maintained last closing at Rs. 1015, with contributors quoted at Rs. 245. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 86 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14-12.



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altered the situation and brought about the crisis. The most characteristic feature of economic development since the middle of 1929 was the extraordinary fall in prices. The general level of commodity prices as measured in gold had in two and a half years been reduced by a third. A more violent fall in commodity prices had hardly ever taken place under the rule of the gold standard.
 Such a fall in commodity prices was a monetary phenomenon and required an explanation of a monetary nature. In spite of this character of the present crisis the most popular explanations were still those based on vague ideas of over-production and over-expansion. It was, however, a mistake to believe that production in the years 1925-29 showed an abnormal rate of progress. Investigations showed that the rate of progress in these years corresponded approximately to the average pre-war rate of 3 per cent a year. The whole idea that the rate of progress was exaggerated, and that this exaggeration must necessarily be punished by a crisis, found no support in the actual facts.

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Line-Clear Signal For Monsoon

BURST MAY BE EXPECTED
ANY MOMENT

WEATHER PANDIT NODS
HIS ASSENT AT LAST

BOMBAY, Friday.

"During the last one month two advances of the monsoon occurred, but as the 'low' over Sind was not properly developed, the conditions did not last long.

"The pressure conditions over India are now slowly becoming favourable for a fresh advance, and it has already been reported that a revival of the monsoon has occurred in the Arabian Sea.

"If the present favourable conditions continue then this advance may eventually lead to the regular burst of the monsoon."

In these words, Dr. S.K. Banerji, Director of the Colaba Observatory, assured a "Chronicle" representative, that the monsoon is near at hand.

Dr. Banerji, discussing the various aspects of the monsoon, said:—

When everybody in Bombay is anxious to have the monsoon rain fall, it is undoubtedly of interest to ponder over the factors which control the advance and the establishment of the monsoon.

Many people imagine that the high temperature which prevails over India during the months of April and May, as compared with that over the surrounding sea, causes the establishment of the South-West Monsoon. They consider that the comparatively dry and warm air over the land rises up and is replaced by the cool and moist air from the sea.

TEMPERATURE.

Meteorologists have, however, long recognized that temperature is only one of the contributory causes and not the cause of the establishment and the maintenance of the South-West Monsoon. If there were ascending currents on a wide scale over India in April and May, there would forthwith occur an indraft of cool moist air from the sea and the monsoon would be immediately established. But the monsoon is never established in April, or generally even in May.

On the other hand, the monsoon is in full force in July, when India is much cooler than in May. If high temperature over India was the only cause of the monsoon rains, then we should expect India to be a fairly cool country to live in during the years of bad rains. But statistics give quite contrary results.

ASCENDING CURRENTS.

Undoubtedly, the difference of temperature over land and sea is the primary cause which induces air motion, but it would be clear that ascending currents on a wide scale over the whole of India do not exist during the pre-monsoon and monsoon months, and even if they occur at any time over a fairly wide area, they cannot last throughout this prolonged period.

Strong ascending currents due to intense insolation do, no doubt, occur on a small scale over various parts of India, particularly during the pre-monsoon and the post-monsoon periods, but such currents under favourable conditions, invariably give rise to local thunderstorms.

CIRCULATION.

Any one who cares to look into a meteorological atlas will not fail to see the existence of a permanent high pressure area, or what we would call in meteorological language an anti-cyclonic region over the South Indian Ocean. During the months of April and May the air motion which results on account of difference of temperature over land and sea, of the geographical configuration of Asia and Africa, and the earth's rotation all combine to make the very high barometric pressure, already existing over this region, still higher.

A vigorous endeavour at the same time goes on in the atmosphere to have a stable low pressure area or a cyclonic region formed over North-west India. When this is established a steady air current blows from the high pressure area over the South Indian Ocean under the influence both of the pressure distribution and earth's rotation towards the North-west, as far as the equator, and this well-known as the "southeast trade winds." Immediately after crossing the equator, the current is caught up in the circulation around the low pressure system over Northwest India and moves towards the

Northeast over the Arabian Sea and the South Bay of Bengal.

FIRST ONSET

The air current over the South Bay of Bengal has an uninterrupted path and reaches the Burma coast in May, long before the Arabian Sea current arrives at Malabar and is then deflected by the Burma hills towards Bengal and Assam. These two provinces are therefore the first to receive the monsoon rainfall. The current over the Arabian Sea does not however find its passage so easy.

It is well-known that wind circulates round a low pressure area in the northern hemisphere in an anti-clockwise direction. When, therefore, the low pressure area over the Sind deserts is not very well-developed so as to grip all the winds in its circulation, the air current in its south will deviate towards the North Arabian Sea as northerly winds and these will be directly opposed to the advance of the southwesterly monsoon current towards the west coast.

WHY MONSOON BURSTS IN JUNE

Current Must Be
Established

During the winter months we have high pressure over North-west India and this cannot change into a well-marked 'low' in the course of a day or two. The transition takes place slowly during April and May. It will thus be clear that time is an important factor for the proper development of the low pressure area over North-west India and that until this happens it will create an obstruction to the northward movement of the monsoon currents. We thus get an explanation why the monsoon does not burst in Malabar even in the middle of May and why Bombay does not get its first monsoon rainfall before the first week of June.

Once the monsoon current is established under the influence of the pressure system having a well-marked 'high' over the South Indian Ocean and a 'low' over North-west India, the mountain ranges of India come into play to regulate the distribution of rainfall. The current has travelled about 4,000 miles over sea and is saturated with aqueous vapour. On coming over the Western Ghats, it is forced to ascend on the average about 4,000 feet and thus causes torrential rainfall over the west coast and particularly over the Ghats.

HILL COLLISION.

The air current arrives over the Deccan deprived of most of the moisture and rainfall there is consequently smaller, and over those parts where the current has to descend, it is almost negligible.

The more northerly current passing through Gujarat and Kathiawar to the Central Provinces and Central India meets against the Bay of Bengal current arriving over the Gangetic plain after being deflected by the Burma hills and the Himalayan Range. A forced ascension must occur under a collision of this kind giving rise to a widespread precipitation.

As the area over which the two currents meet changes from day to day, the rainfall becomes fairly well distributed over northern India. Cherapunji's phenomenal rainfall is a direct consequence of the Bay of Bengal current, deflected by the Burma

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hills, being forced to ascend over the Khasia hills.

The cyclonic region over the Sind deserts is merely the area of lowest pressure in an extensive low pressure area covering the Central Asia and Northern Africa during the summer months and many have wondered why India should be so fortunate as to have this lowest pressure over there and why it should not lie over the Sahara desert. Meteorologists have not much difficulty in giving a reply. They point out that this area of lowest pressure does not depend merely on temperature but is a consequence of the manner in which air motion occurs under the combined influence of temperature, the configuration of land and sea and the mountain ranges.

INFLUENCE OF MOUNTAINS

The Himalayan Range, the frontier hills and the high mountain ranges in Central Asia have clearly great influence in shaping the stream lines in the air current and have thus helped to displace this area of lowest pressure towards India. Had this area been over the Sahara desert it is difficult to say what rainfall India would have got, but surely India would not have its monsoon.

Then again, if the high pressure area instead of being over the South Indian Ocean was over the South Arabian Sea, the air current would not have travelled 4,000 miles before reaching India and would therefore have contained less moisture. It is doubtful whether, under such circumstances, India would have received half the amount of its rainfall. This should be clear because the mere fact that an air current has come from the sea does not mean rainfall, for, if it was so, we would get rainfall whenever we get 'sea-breeze.'

HIMALAYAN SNOWFALL
India's monsoon rainfall would thus appear to depend not on conditions over India alone but over a wider area, controlling the development of the 'high' and the 'low' referred to above. This is why Sir Gilbert Walker had to search for many Indian as well as extra-Indian factors with which he correlated the monsoon rainfall. One significant Indian factor which has been long recognized to have a relationship with the monsoon rains is the Himalayan snowfall. Evidently a heavy accumulation of snow over the Himalayan Range which will take a long time to melt will influence air temperature for a prolonged period over this range and will thus affect the proper development of the 'low' over north-west India. A forecast of the monsoon rainfall of the current year based on the Himalayan snowfall and other relevant data will be issued by the Director General of Observatories in a few days.

Constipated Life Not Worth Living,

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

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(B)

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu-Jeth Shood 9, 1932.
Farsi-Deh 10, 1901.
Muslim-Safar 8, 1351.
Sunrise-6hr. 1m.
Sunset-7hr. 16m.
Hightide-6-58, 18-51.
Lowtide-0-50, 12-40.
Phases of the Moon:-Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

Results of B.A. Examination. University Hall, 3 p.m.
TUESDAY, June 14.
Zorhost-no-Diso. Parsi Holiday. Banks closed.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "My Sin," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Hindle Wakes," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Goldie," Daily at 3 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "Laughing Sinners," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "Champ," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Cock of the Air," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Tuesday and Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Over the Hill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay left Poona for Bombay on Saturday returning the same day.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA

SAMAJ: The annual general body meeting will be held in the Samaj Hall on Sunday (19th inst.) at 8-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon gramophone records; 6 p.m. Ladies half-hour talk by Mal Vazirker, on "Woman and radio" (in Marathi); 7 p.m. Miss Lakdawalla's light music, and Madhavai's sitar solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

SANTACRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of May 1932 the number of patients treated in this charitable dispensary was 584 males, 300 females and 394 children making a total of 1278. The average, per day, was 41.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Mr. Beharwongore T. Anklesaria will expound Yama Ha 43, Stanzas 5 and 6.

KALYANJI RATANJI DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients (1392 males, 1022 females, and 2012 children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratnji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of May last was 4416.

A BOY'S SUCCESS.—A correspondent writes:—"Anant Balakrishna Chaudhary passed the Final-Year Spinning Apprentice Examination from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, also the Final-Year Spinning Examination from the Social Service League Textile School, Parel. This is the first instance in the Technical History where a boy passed both the Final Examinations in the same year."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The following is the agenda:—

- (1) "A Note on the Prevalence of Human Sacrifice in Ancient Orissa."
- (2) "A Note on a Recent Instance of the Kolarian Folk-Belief about the Magical Efficacy of the Spoken Word for Exorcising away Evil Spirits."
- (3) "Further Notes on the Kolarian Belief about the Neolithic Celts," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

JAMAICA SWEEPSTAKE PROPOSAL

LONDON, (By Mail).
The Mayor and Council of Kingston, Jamaica, have decided to include in the Bill which the Government will be asked to submit to the legislature to authorize an island sweepstake a stipulation that a portion of the funds to be derived from the sweepstake should be used to erect additional buildings for educational purposes. Originally it was intended that the lottery should assist poorhouses maintained by municipal bodies, and, possibly, hospitals. The Bill provides that parish boards which desire to share in the proceeds of the sweepstake shall be required to nominate members to serve on a committee of control. Religious bodies in the island intend to oppose the Bill which was discussed and adopted at a meeting of the municipal council on April 25.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA

A Japanese Vision

COLONISATION SCHEME

While the Lytton Commission is investigating the past in Manchuria Japanese Army circles are absorbed in vast plans for the future, writes Tokio correspondent of "The Times." An interesting account of those colonization and development projects has been given to Japanese readers in the "Diamond," a reputable economic journal, by Major Tadashi Hanaya, lately attached to the political section of the General Staff in Manchuria, and now transferred to the General Staff in Tokyo.

Before embarking on constructive schemes political stability had to be assured, and Major Hanaya describes how this has been done by inserting a "steel frame" of Japanese officials within the structure of the new Manchurian Government. Major Hanaya is an exponent of the "National-Socialism" which has captured the minds of many of the younger officers. He desires that the new status of Manchuria should benefit the people and not merely the capitalists. Views like his are held by many officers. They explain why the populace believes that the Army, unlike the politicians, is taking thought for the future of the Japanese nation.

GOVERNMENT.

The structure of the new Government is described by Major Hanaya with the aid of a diagram like a genealogical table. At the head is the Chief of State, assisted by the Privy Council. Under him are the four principal departments—Judicial, Inspection, Executive, and Legislative. The Executive Yuan comprises seven Ministries (Home, Foreign, Finance, Army, Communications, Commerce, and Justice), boards dealing with official appointments and discipline, a Mongolia Office, a Local Government Office, and the "steel frame"—a board of general affairs to which all important decisions have to be referred. This board, as described by Major Hanaya, is independent in its authority and makes the final decision on policies, "personnel," and the Budget. It has the power of the purse and the power of dismissal. It prepares the Budget, the Finance Ministry merely collects and disburses revenue. The various Ministries function on the basis of their Budget appropriations. If any Minister or official opposes the policy of the Executive Department he can be dealt with under the authority regarding "personnel" vested in the board. It comprises six bureaux—accounts, personnel, purchasing, legislative, statistics, and secretariat. The President is a Japanese, Mr. Tokuzo Komai, and so, according to Major Hanaya, are the chiefs of the six bureaux. Each Ministry has a general affairs bureau attached to it, and in at least two cases, the Treasury and the Foreign Office, the chief of that bureau is a Japanese.

INNER GOVERNMENT.

Other Governments have exercised tutelage over subordinate States by means of residents and agents or by taking control of key departments. The Japanese have installed a kind of inner government which gives them general control of policy; and by exercising that control through officials placed in the recesses of the Executive machinery they are relieved of the necessity of interfering too openly with administration or coming into contact with the governed. If the board drastically restricts the self-determination of the new Government, it offers compensation to the Manchurian people in administrative efficiency and financial integrity.

The all-important question whether it will work can only be determined by a trial. It is at least an interesting effort to get round a difficulty which many observers believed would inexorably lead Japan to annexation. It was impossible to install a Chinese Administration friendly to Japan, but means had to be found for keeping it friendly and for preventing its members from indulging in the armed rivalries, intrigues, and use of revenues for personal ends common to Chinese politics, which would have seen recreated the old intolerable "status quo ante." If this ingenious device fails, Major Hanaya does not conceal his belief that annexation will become inevitable.

COLONIZATION PLANS.

Plans for Japanese colonization are described by Major Hanaya with a degree of detail which reveals close study. Only mass colonization can succeed, but, given adequate preparation and organization, he holds that it will succeed. The customary argument that the Japanese immigrant cannot compete with the Chinese is met with the statement that, while the Japanese farmers' standard of living is in general far higher than the Chinese, the farmers of many Japanese northern districts are at present worse off than the farmers of Manchuria. He proposes that a strip of land

12 miles in depth along the new railways should be reserved for Japanese colonization. The new Government is preparing to confiscate the lands of the former warlords, and these will be available for Japanese immigrants. Tracts will also be purchased by a colonization company to be formed in Japan, with a capital of 100,000,000 yen. The first movement to be expected is an influx of Koreans, now that the disabilities imposed on them by the former Government have been swept away, but this migration will need no state aid. Chinese immigration will have to be restricted if Japanese colonization is to have a fair chance, and Major Hanaya states that legislation for this purpose is being prepared by the new Government.

EMIGRATION.

Communities consisting of from 300 to 500 persons are to be selected in Japan by such bodies as the Imperial Agricultural Associations, the Reservoirs' Associations, and the prefectural authorities. "We must not forget that the Japanese soldiers who shed their blood in Manchuria were the sons of poor families. The country must be developed in such a way that they will profit by it. Capitalists and politicians must not be allowed to seize rights which belong to the people of Japan."

Each colonist community will have its due proportion of reservists, doctors, teachers, priests, carpenters, and so forth. The community will select leaders who will go to Manchuria and spend at least four seasons there before the others follow. Each village will be laid out according to plan, with houses suited to the climate. Walls for defence against bandits will be erected and loopholed each family will be served when a rifle, and a machine-gun and ammunition will be stored near the village office. All the male inhabitants will be drilled and under obligations to assemble at their appointed stations for defence. The Japanese Government will advance funds for transport and preliminary expenses.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is essential to success to hasten slowly. The first year must be a year of "plans on the desk." Agricultural experimental and training institutes are to be opened at Tsiestihar, Harbin, Shupingka, Taonan, Kirin, and Chinchow. The next two years should be spent in experiment and preparation. Not until the fourth year should mass colonization begin. Major Hanaya admits that at present the large funds necessary could not be provided, but hopes that by 1935 or 1936 the Treasury will be prepared. If proper methods are adopted, the Japanese immigrants will settle permanently in Manchuria, and the new State will grow up as a "branch of the Japanese family."

The section of his statement dealing with railway schemes has been covered, but railway projects in Manchuria are so well known that it is not difficult to see that the construction to which the Army attaches greatest importance is the Kainel-Tuiliwa section of the northern line—Rashin, Yenki, Kirin, Changchun, Taonan, and (eventually) Solun—which will bring the produce of those rich territories to a deep-water ice-free port at Rashin, or Rashin, or Yuki (they are close together) on the coast of Korea. Strategically and economically this line is of the highest importance. It will open up rich uninhabited regions to Japanese colonization, and bring their produce to a port directly opposite the geographical centre of the mainland of Japan. And whereas Japan's communications with Dairen would be open to submarine attack in war time, the short sea route to Rashin crosses what is virtually an inland sea. The new railway and port offer the further advantage (though Major Hanaya did not dwell on it) of an invaluable additional line of communications with North Manchuria in the event of another war with Russia. If, as is sometimes said, the Japanese Empire's first line of defence is in the Kiangnan Mountains of North-Western Manchuria, the importance of a new direct route under Japanese control through it is apparent.

NEED OF WORKERS.

Major Hanaya explained that there is no Ministry of Education in the new Government because Manchuria needs workers, not the "high-collar youths with half-baked notions" who swarm in Japan. He pointed out that the western boundary of the new State has never been defined, and said it should be left vague, because as the new State becomes stabilized the neighbouring Chinese provinces of Hopei, New name for Chihli, Hailau, and perhaps even Szechuan may desire

to join it. Citizenship will be open to the five races which inhabit Manchuria—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Manchus, and Mongolians—and also to Occidentals, though the latter can have freedom of residence and business without becoming citizens. About 100,000 White Russians who live in Manchuria will, out any nationality will be eligible. As the new State cannot be able in any foreseeable period to defend itself against its potential enemies, Russia and China, it will not have a national army (entrusting its defence to Japan), but will organize a peace maintenance force of 80,000 to suppress banditry and revolt. Taxes will not be altered at present in view of the international difficulties which would arise.

Such, in outline, are the plans for the future of Manchuria which Major Hanaya described. He does not, of course, speak for the Government, but his post has made him thoroughly acquainted with the views and plans which for some years past have occupied the minds of Japanese officers in Manchuria. The military operations and the establishment of the new Government have laid the foundations for the scientific effort at national expansion to which Japan is irresistibly impelled by the pressure of population upon scanty natural resources. The difficulties are enormous, and no one can foresee the outcome of the strains they will involve not only in Japan's foreign relations, also upon the political fabric at home. But a beginning has been made with a great experiment, which, notwithstanding the harshness of the opening phase, has a claim on the sympathy of the world.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

Overhauling After 100 Years

CALCUTTA, June 8. (By Mail).

The educational policy initiated by Lord Macaulay and pursued by the University of Calcutta for about 100 years is, the Associated Press understands, going to be overhauled in view of the recommendations of a Committee of the Senate before which they will be placed at its next meeting. The Committee was appointed in December 1931 with the Vice-Chancellor at its head to examine the existing regulations for the Matriculation examination and to make its own recommendations.

The Committee has unanimously recommended the conduct of examinations in all subjects, other than English, through the medium of one of the following vernaculars, Bengali, Urdu, Assamese or Hindi. In order to ensure that the standard of teaching English is not impaired by making vernacular the medium of instruction, a clause has been inserted in one of the existing regulations directing the Syndicate of the University to review the results of Matric examination every year and to take steps for ensuring improvement in teaching, particularly with a view to introducing improved methods of teaching English in schools.

SUBJECTS FOR MATRIC EXAM.

Matriculation candidates shall be examined in the following subjects: (a) A Major or Vernacular language: Bengali, Urdu, Assamese or Hindi, or a Minor Vernacular; Khasi, Garo, Manipuri or Nepali. (b) English. (c) Mathematics. (d) History of India and Geography. (e) One of the classical languages: Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Classical Armenian, Hebrew, Syriac or old Tibetan or an Indian vernacular recognised by the Syndicate, other than the vernacular of the candidate already taken up as a compulsory subject or a modern European language other than English, viz., French, German, Italian or Portuguese. (f) Elementary science. (g) Candidates who have taken up a major vernacular may take up one of the following subjects and candidates who have taken up minor vernacular shall take up at least one but not more than two such subjects as experimental mechanics, elementary hygiene, biology, commercial geography, etc. If the vernacular of a candidate is a language not included in the list of the University, he shall take up in lieu of two papers on the vernacular any two in section (f).

SEPARATE CURRICULA FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

For girl students the recommendation of the Committee is equally important, suggesting for the first time separate curricula for boys and girl students. For boys, subjects for girls, music, fine arts and domestic science have been prescribed. Girl scholars are to qualify in voice and ear training and give a demonstration of Bengali or Hindustani songs in different 'Tals,' 'Rags' and 'Raginis.' Fine arts will be divided into architecture, painting and sculpture. In domestic science, a girl student is expected to be competent in such subjects as house location, ventilation, house decoration, sanitation, needle-work, laundry work, cookery and domestic economy and budget. The conditions that the Committee are understood to have

imposed for schools and for teachers to give effect to this new syllabus include arrangements for imparting training for a specified period in at least one of the following subjects: Agriculture and gardening, carpentry, smithery, book-keeping, tailoring and sewing, music and painting including an appreciation of the fine arts.

CHANCES FROM 1937.

With effect from 1937 when the first batch of students under the new syllabus will sit for their Matriculation examination, every school with eight classes shall have at least three teachers on its staff who have obtained the M.A. degree either in English, philosophy, history or economics and politics or the B.A. degree with honours in those subjects or a degree in teaching. A university register of teachers qualified to teach English in accordance with the new Regulations shall be maintained and the name of every person appointed to teach English in a high school shall, if not already included in the register, be forwarded to the University for enrolment immediately upon his appointment. No teacher not so enrolled can be regarded as qualifying the school in respect of this new regulation. Certificates will be granted temporarily by the Calcutta University on the fulfilment of certain conditions to persons qualified to teach English in schools.

ENROLMENT OF MASTERS.

According to this temporary regulation, Head Masters or Assistant Head Master or Assistant Masters of ten years' standing shall get certificates from the University on the recommendation of the Director General of Public Instruction, Bengal, or Assam, and will be enrolled in the University register. Those whose cases are not covered shall have to sit for an examination and shall have to pass to qualify themselves for such certificates and enrolment.—A.P.

FILMING OTHER WORLDS

Novel Mechanical Device

INVENTION OF AMERICAN AMATEURS

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The University of Michigan has received a unique gift in the form of an astronomical laboratory, which is said to be the most modernly equipped of its kind in the world. The donors are Francis C. McMahon, engineer and financier; his son, Robert McMahon, and Henry S. Hulbert, senior judge of probate, all of Detroit. The laboratory is located at Lake Angelus, near Pontiac, but the deed of gift permits its transfer to any site the Board of Regents designate.

Dr. Heber D. Curtis, director of the University Observatory, has expressed his enthusiasm for the ingenious mechanical devices which were designed and built by the three amateurs and which are intended to facilitate work in virtually a new field of astronomy, the motion picture photography of celestial bodies. By it a day on the moon, the changing panorama of light and shadow across the mountain crags and shining sea beds; the phases of Venus, the curiously banded face of Jupiter and his whirling satellites can now be shown to movie audiences.

Real stars, and the Man in the Moon, cannot be tied down with producers' contracts, and the difficulties of photographing the celestial movie actors is more difficult than managing the most temperamental of the Hollywood reel variety, the investigators found. Although the moon seems to traverse a smooth, slow arc in its passage from horizon to horizon, the magnification of the telescope shows that its path is subject to very marked variations in speed and direction, especially when it is near either horizon, and also that the satellites is relatively speaking, a rapidly moving body.

As the earth revolves, and as the moon, in turn, traces a path around the earth, the parallax, or difference in direction of a body caused by the change in position of the observer, is very marked, amounting to from 0 to 5 seconds of arc in a minute of time. Over the lunar month the change in declination also is great, being as high as 18 seconds of arc in a minute of time. Added to these more or less predictable variations there is always the bugaboo of atmospheric refraction.

CONTROL.

Three main mechanisms were found to be necessary if a connected series of pictures showing celestial movement were to be secured which could be projected rapidly on a screen, without unpleasant flickering. Most impor-

ant, for any moving body in the sky is some automatic control which can be accurately synchronized so that the telescope, with moving picture camera attached, will be kept trained on its object. Another of the problems faced by the investigators was the discovery of a means for balancing exposure times and the intermittent times when the shutter was closed, to give a suitable length of film and a connected impression to an audience. This called for a very flexible system of timing since the exposure time for a sun-spot is only a fraction of that for a faint variable star.

TIMING THE PICTURE.

This timing was finally found to be accurately done by using a series of interchangeable gears, a sort of modified automobile transmission. For some subjects it is desirable to drive the camera shutter at uniform speeds, for others unequal periods of light and dark are required. To secure this unequal spacing a system of "partial" gears was developed, gears from which a certain number of teeth have been removed. These may be quickly arranged in a suitable train from tables previously computed. In the case of the planet Jupiter the shutter is open for nine seconds and close for one second. In a run of four and a half hours this would result in a film 100 feet in length, with individual pictures which are nearly enough alike to blend imperceptibly when run through a projector at a rate of sixteen a second.

"FREQUENCY CHANGER."

The speed of the synchronous motors driving the telescope depends upon cycle frequency of the current provided and the arrangement of gears used between the motor and the telescope itself. This frequency may be quickly altered by a "frequency changer," which in turn is controlled by push buttons on the arms of the observer's chair. By pressing the proper button a choke coil is actuated, increasing or decreasing the voltage passing through the frequency control motor, which speeds up or slows down the gears driving the telescope. This novel and unusually accurate control has made easy the guiding of the telescope on rapidly moving celestial objects and was the final refinement which made moving pictures really practical.

The time when astronomy classes will alternate lecture classes with motion picture sessions is not far distant, nor will it be long before moving picture audiences will see some movements of the heavenly bodies.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MAT. TUES. & THURS 3-30 P. M.



AND THE BEAUTIFUL

BILLIE DOVE

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN HELL'S ANGELS. BUT THIS TIME LOVE, LAUGHTER AND PARIS.

TWO NEW SONG HITS. 'LOVE ME' AND 'PUPPETS ON PARADE'

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

THREE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Three Congress volunteers were arrested on Sunday while picketing the Mulji Jetha Market. The main gates of the Market were opened as usual in the morning and three pickets appearing on the scene posted themselves at the gates.

They were put under arrest and taken to Princess Street lock-up.

THE RIALTO

DAILY THREE SHOWS.

At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

EXTRA MATINEE

at 4 p.m. daily

A PICTURE BEYOND COMPARISON WITH THE SCREEN'S TWO MOST INTIMATE AND NATURAL STARS.



WALLACE BEERY

NEVER BEFORE SO WONDERFUL

and JACKIE COOPER

The Boy Star with heaven in his face!

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Holiday Matinee to-morrow at 4 p.m.

JOAN

CRAWFORD

is here in a dramatic talkie smash—Based on "The Torch Song"

with Neil Hamilton, Clark Gable, Marjorie Rambeau, Guy Kibbee

HEAR JOAN SING!

Also showing an all-colour MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL

(Dar-ul-uloom)

CENT PER CENT MATRICULATION RESULTS.

All the boys in the Matriculation Class were sent up and all of them passed.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1932

"BLACK AND TAN"

The new rules notified by the Bengal Governor under the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932 are the last word in repression. When the rules come into force Bengal will be under something akin to martial law. Every person is bound to become an informer and go to the nearest magistrate and give him all the information he has, or has not, about a supposed terrorist. This will give professional blackmailers an easy means of earning their livelihood and will be a new "terror" to the people in itself. As it is, the province of Bengal is writhing under the Ordinances, though terrorist crimes are taking place all the same. The theory of killing terrorism with more terrorism has been exploded long ago.

NEW TERRORS.

Even in Chittagong, in spite of semi-martial law, the authorities have not been able to get hold of most of the men who are said to have absconded after the Chittagong Armoury Raid. The new rules contain new terrors for every one, from a peaceful householder to a newspaper editor, while the public are deprived of the last vestige of liberty. A newspaper is prohibited from publishing any news about the special measures taken by the Government, particularly about the military or police forces. After the Armoury Raid the whole of Chittagong was over-run by the military and the police and there were many acts of oppression. The Calcutta papers were able to give publicity to these events after some time but under the new rules this is made impossible, for the Government may penalise an offending newspaper on the plea that it has divulged information "affecting the safety of the military or police forces." As it is Indian newspapers are groaning under diverse measures of repression, and these new rules will make their task in Bengal one of extraordinary difficulty.

CURFEW AT ANY TIME

The inhabitants of a particular area may be compelled not to leave their houses between sunset and sunrise for a specific period, which means that, because of a solitary murder or other crime, the people of a whole town may be placed under semi-martial law. Members of the military or police are "empowered to stop and search any person whom they suspect of carrying arms or information intended for absconders or terrorists." To authorise every policeman and soldier to search any man he likes is to open up

unlimited opportunity for oppression. Without going into all the details of these new rules, we have mentioned enough to suggest that the new Governor of Bengal is making excessive use of his expert knowledge and past experience for the purpose of conquering the terrorists and has no scruples about curtailing the elementary rights and liberties of the people.

WORN-OUT METHODS

Sir John Anderson's experience in Ireland should have taught him the ultimate futility of such measures, and yet he persists in making use of them again in Bengal. In one of his earlier speeches he essayed to counteract his deep popular prejudice against him as the "Black and Tans" expert by saying that his happiest days were spent in nullifying the evil effects of that regime when peace was restored in Ireland. But so far he has done nothing in Bengal to prove to the people that he has got any other policy than these worn-out and discredited methods of repression to bring peace in a Province, where peace based on the foundations of liberty and freedom for economic expansion is badly needed.

HOW LONG?

Since terrorism first raised its head in Bengal, successive Governments have launched a series of oppressive measures to deal with it. The process has been going on indefinitely from the day Bengal was partitioned. But not even blind supporters of Government policy can say that that it has succeeded in weaning these misguided young men from their foolish path. The real remedy is in the hands of the authorities themselves. Any day they can turn young men, who are now reckless of their own lives as well as those of others in pursuit of their objective, into loyal servants of the people and supporters of the cause of good government. But for that purpose the Government themselves will have to open a new chapter of reconciliation and satisfy the legitimate political ambitions of Indians, both young and old. Unfortunately there is no indication of such a change taking place in the near future, and instead we are to face the prospect of a gloomy and dangerous atmosphere being further darkened by the anachronistic methods of a Governor whose mind is dwelling in a past age. How long will people or Government be able to stand the strain of this intensive repression in Bengal?

A Degrading Doctrine

In a public message to the Hindu Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya admitt that a vast deal of work still remains to be done to remove untouchability entirely and adds that he knows of nothing better calculated to bring about a complete uplift of the depressed classes than giving them of "mantras" which they can repeat in common with caste Hindus. So profound is his faith in the efficacy of a suitable mantra, that he declares he has himself noticed its "wonderful effect" on the Untouchables and adds:

"It is the greatest gift which we can present to our co-religionists, for it will bring them nearer God and will be a certain means of lifting them up, politically, economically, socially and spiritually."

We find we do not share this comfortable faith in a mere mantra. But, if the Pandit, by initiating the Untouchables into the mysteries of any suitable mantra, can get them recognised as equals

by caste Hindus, he will do a priceless service to Hinduism, to India and indeed to humanity.

WHY NOT FOR CASTE HINDUS.

But it may as well be noted that in the task of removing untouchability it is not merely the Untouchables that need to be uplifted. Caste Hindus who still believe in rigid untouchability also need to be lifted out of the degraded and degrading mentality which makes them believe that some of their co-religionists are untouchable and unapproachable because of their birth. If mere mantras can purify and uplift, we would ask Pandit Malaviya to suggest a proper mantra for the purification, first and foremost, of those caste Hindus who are the present great obstacle to the removal of untouchability. If any caste Hindu suggests, even by implication or with the best of intentions, that the Untouchables are at present too degraded to be generally recognised as touchables, he adds insult to the untouchables' grievous injury but above all he insults and injures himself and his religion. It is outrageous

to drive a whole community outside the pale of society. It is more outrageous, having done so, to argue then that the community is too degraded to be admitted into society. It is true, indeed, that the untouchables need to be uplifted and reformed. But the caste Hindus should first reform and uplift themselves before they talk of uplifting those on whom they have so long trampled.

REFRESHING CONTRAST.

In refreshing contrast with the exclusiveness of the ultra-orthodox caste Hindus is the attitude of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, which in the course of a memorandum submitted to the Viceroy says:

Separate electorates are a curse from first to last. This institution, once established, will alienate the sympathies of the Hindu communities. All our social movements are without doubt based upon the fundamental assumption that we are Hindus, that we mean to remain Hindus, and that, if there is any light between us, it is entirely the business of the so-called untouchables and the touchables.

It is well-known that the Depressed Classes Association is being beckoned by various designing bodies to stand out of Hindu society as a separate electorate and is being offered tempting rewards. But the Association refuses to be decoyed by any consideration of political gain. Let the reader judge who is on a higher plane of thought and who needs more to be truly uplifted, the Depressed Classes Association, which expresses sentiments like the above, or institutions like the Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha who declare that, according to their Dharma, the Untouchables must remain untouchable and may not even enter a caste Hindu's temple. The solution of this problem is not to be sought in the repetition of mantras but in the practice of the doctrines they may express.

ACID TEST OF EMPIRE

According to a cable to "The Hindu" the South African Indian Congress has deferred the appointment of its representative on the Commission for investigation of the Colonisation scheme in Brazil, pending the decision of a conference to be held after the arrival there of the New Indian Agent, Kunwar Maharaj Singh. It is evident that Dr. Malan wants to push forward the scheme and rid South Africa of its troublesome Indian population. The Indians, however, are firm in their determination not to leave South Africa, and towards that end they are resolved to resort to passive resistance if necessary. At a meeting held recently at Pietermaritzburg a resolution was passed condemning the Land Tenure Bill as unacceptable "since it implied cold and calculated insult, humiliation and degradation and was derogatory to Indian national honour, denying the elementary human rights of residence as free citizens except on sufferance." That sums up the whole Indians' attitude towards the Bill and the President of the meeting warned Dr. Malan that Indians would have to practice Satyagraha as they had done once before. Most of the Indians in South Africa were born and bred there and all their vested interests are in that country. To ask such people to leave the country for the convenience of the white population is a preposterous proposition which no self-respecting people would accept for a moment.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, a leading South African politician, in the course of a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" admits that, while the Indian Government cannot claim any "significant achievement," it has left both Indians and whites dissatisfied. The South African Government also has failed to score any point to "enable it to restore its sadly weakened prestige." That means that the so-called settlement of the issue with the Indian Deputation was no settlement at all, that it has made the whole position worse than before and that there is trouble brewing in South Africa. We do not know whether Kunwar Maharaj Singh will be able to do more than his predecessors have done. But there can be little doubt that matters are coming to a head. We believe that it is far better to settle the whole question once for all rather than leave it in such a hazy and incomplete condition. South African Indians want to decide the issue finally. The South African question is the acid test of the genuineness of the bonds of Empire, and on its decision will depend in a great measure the attitude of Indians towards the Empire.

CONVICTIONS IN RIOT CASES

Why Not More Deterrent Sentences?

(By Manmath R. Row, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.)

In the issue of the "Times of India" of the 7th instant, it is stated that technical difficulties prevent magistrates from awarding exemplary sentences to the offenders who are tried daily in their courts. It is conceded that exemplary punishment which will act as a deterrent will be one method of quelling the riots. Two instances are given in which it was technically impossible to award an exemplary sentence. The first was the case of a man who was caught red-handed while assaulting a Sikh who had been felled by a Pathan by two lathi blows on the head, and was charged by the police with "disorderly behaviour," as the offence of "simple hurt" is non-cognisable.

It is submitted that the man could have been charged with the offence of attempting voluntarily to cause "grievous hurt" (section 311 read with section 322 of the Indian Penal Code). One of the definitions of "grievous hurt" in section 320 of the Penal Code is "any hurt which endangers life." Attempting voluntarily to cause "grievous hurt" is a cognisable offence, and the police could have charged the man with that offence though on the facts before the Court, the magistrate may not have found him guilty of that offence, but with the lesser offence of simple hurt. An attempt voluntarily to cause grievous hurt is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 3-12 years or with fine or with both.

DISOBEYING POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER.

The second instance given in the same journal of a technical impossibility of awarding exemplary sentences is in the cases of those charged with disobeying the Police Commissioner's order against carrying lethal weapons like clasp-knives. This order is under section 23 sub-section (2)

of the Bombay City Police Act. The offenders are tried and punished under section 127 of the same Act which prescribes a punishment of a maximum of one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The offenders could also be tried under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, namely, for disobedience of an order duly promulgated by a public servant.

It is provided that if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety or tends to cause a riot or affray, the person so disobeying the order shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to a thousand rupees, or with both.

RELEVANT HIGH COURT DECISION.

Moreover, there is high judicial authority of the Bombay High Court in fact) for the proposition that the offenders could be tried under Sec. 188 of the Penal Code, which involves a heavier sentence. In the recent case of 'Emperor' v. 'Balchandra Ranadive' reported in 31st Bombay Law Reporter at p. 1151, the accused was served with an order under Sec. 23 (3) of the Bombay City Police Act by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting him from holding or convening a meeting of mill operatives for one week from the date of the order. For disobedience of that order, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

One of the points taken in Appeal was that the sentence was illegal as the maximum prescribed under the Bombay City Police Act was one month's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred rupees. For the Crown it was submitted that the accused was rightly convicted and sentenced under Sec. 188 and 143

of the Indian Penal Code, for it was provided by Sec. 131 of the Bombay City Police Act that:—

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted and punished under any other enactment for any offence made punishable by this Act, etc."

APPLICATION OF SECTION 188 I.P.C. JUSTIFIED

In the course of his Judgment Patkar J. said (at p. 1171):—

"In the present case, the offence of disobedience of an Order duly promulgated by a public servant under certain prescribed conditions was an offence under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code; and Sec. 23 sub-section (3) enlarged the ambit of the existing offence under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code by including an act prohibited by Sec. 23 sub-section 3 of the Bombay City Police Act within it. I think therefore, that though the disobedience of the Order of the Police Commissioner under Sec. 23 sub-section (3), is an offence punishable under Sec. 127 of the Police Act, it would be equally punishable under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code, if all the conditions laid down by that Section are fulfilled; and it is the commission of the latter offence, which is proved to be the common object of the assembly in the present case."

No doubt, under Sec. 195 (1) (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code a complaint in writing of the Police Commissioner is necessary before a prosecution can be launched under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code. But the filing of this written complaint by the Police Commissioner (for disobedience of his Order under Section 23 (2) of the Police Act) is certainly not an insuperable difficulty.

EFFICACY OF DETERRENT SENTENCES.

To sum up, a sentence under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code, can be awarded of imprisonment which may extend to six months coupled with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

This is obviously a more deterrent sentence than under the Bombay City Police Act which prescribes a maximum, under Sec. 127 of the latter Act, of a month's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred rupees only.

There is absolutely no doubt that exemplary punishment will act as a very strong deterrent on the class of individuals who are concerned as accused in rioting cases. It is quite clear, therefore, that there are no technical difficulties in the way of awarding heavier sentences for disobedience of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of knives and other lethal weapons in public thoroughfares and it is earnestly hoped that the Police will report more to Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE OF DELHI

Over 10,000 Persons Treated in May

The principal of the Tibbi College, Delhi, has issued a statement showing the number of patients treated in May. The College has both Ayurvedic and Unani branches. The total number of patients treated in both the branches 10,089 out of which 1,193 were indoor patients, 8,896 were outdoor. The patients who preferred Unani system of treatment were 4,241 as against 3,342 who went in for Ayurvedic medicines. The College also handled 2,506 cases which required surgical attention.

HAUSNER'S DERELICT PLANE

Ship's Message Provides Clue

LONDON, June 12. A message from Circe, relayed by the "Leviathan" says that former has picked up "an aviator" from a derelict monoplane bearing the numbers identified here as those of Hausner's machine five-hundred miles to the west of Oporto.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Government of India have sent a stinging reply to the Federation of Indian Chambers," we read in a contemporary. As they are under no Press Ordinance ban their writing has not lost its sting.

"The Knighthood conferred on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is unique and unprecedented."—"The Illustrated Weekly of India."

The only comment on the Honours List with which we find ourselves in agreement.

"The report of the Indian Franchise Committee published during the week under review has been the subject of absorbing discussion in political circles."

This also comes from Bori Bunder. Though we move and have our being in political circles, we haven't found anyone absorbed in Lothian's laboured record up to now.

"At Kirk Langley the Prince strolled into a shoeing forge where he found Tom Lee, the blacksmith, with his sleeves rolled up. The Prince showed great interest in the work and tried his hand at the bellows, fanning the smouldering embers into flame."

"At Kirk Ireton the Prince walked into the local wheelwright's shop and tramped over the shavings and sawdust to learn about the different kinds of wood used in making the spokes and rims."

These thrilling items of news are recorded for the benefit of the loyal readers of the Bori Bunder organ, who will sleep the more securely in the assurance that the foundations of the monarchy are thus being made secure against socialist and revolutionary attacks.

The Delhi C. I. D. have arrested a constable whose house contained the proceeds of a number of dacoities. This is a rare case of a policeman who failed to exhibit the "admirable restraint" which like Clive's moderation, is the characteristic of the force.

Credit in the London Money market was in plentiful supply, says Reuter, throughout the week and at times was almost—not quite—unlending. Doesn't it make your mouth water?

That's what we gave our gold for!

"WANTED—District and Town Agents throughout India for well-known winner, dandy, charkha, cigarettes, stable parties required, for terms apply, etc."

Is this a racing stable or an Ashram?

MATRIMONIAL

Four KAYASTH Srivastava Durse girls "not very beautiful" but absolutely sound and fair complexioned, aged about 18, closely related to a gazetted officer in the U. P., are to be married this year.

This advertisement adds that "no personal interviews will be allowed with the girls whatsoever" but "the girls' photo may be seen." What need? Close relationship to a gazetted officer surely outweighs every other qualification.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar's pertinacity in pursuing unworthy causes is incorrigible. He is now asking the Corporation in view of the prevailing depression to rescind its resolution prohibiting the tapping of its trees for toddy. Thus depression, both financial and spiritual, may be revived.

He should ask the Corporation to go a step further and take the Toddy trade in hand itself and thus eliminate the middleman. Sir Vasant Rao, as Chairman of the Toddy Committee, shinning up the palm-trees at Mahim—a la mode of course—would be absolutely in the picture.

Notes of the Day

Our Pocket Justinians.

The Anglo-Indian papers are flooded with accounts of Aman Sabhas and loyalty meetings, where generally a District Magistrate or a Commissioner harangues on the virtues of bureaucracy and the sins and perversities of Congressmen generally, who make the life of Government and particularly these officials impossible. In the course of his post-prandial speech Sir S. Hoare said, in praising the I.C.S., that it was "unconnected with party politics and uncontaminated with selfish interests." The I. C. S. has all along identified itself with party politics, particularly in the present agitation. Is it proper for District Magistrates to inveigh against the Congress day after day and then try Congress cases and hope to give due justice to the accused? We notice that even District Judges are now taking part in loyalty meetings. It is time for the High Court to put its foot down.

Mutual Admiration Society.

After appointing him twice as acting member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, it was only natural for Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to give a certificate to Lord Willingdon that he is a true friend of India. At any rate, he is a true friend of Sir C. P. The Madras Knight reiterated Lord Willingdon's desire to be the first "constitutional Governor-General of India," but if the Government proceed at the present rate, it may take several decades for even Provincial Autonomy to come into existence. Indians are sick of mere frothy words which have lost their meaning altogether and they would rather have some concrete acts to prove that Lord Willingdon is a real "friend of India." So far we have had only the Ordinances with their repression and lathis, and surely they are not a sign of his excessive friendliness to Indians and their political aspirations.

Nothing Doing!

The new Chairman of the P. and O., Mr. Alexander Shaw, appealed in a recent speech to his "patriotic friends" in India to support British steamers, because they had to meet increasing and even unfair competition of Italian lines, who, he said, were heavily subsidised by their Government, while the P. & O. got not a penny. In support of his allegations he quoted a paragraph from an Italian paper that Italian steamers had acquired "absolute predominance in respect of the conveniences of passengers." Instead of making appeals to patriotism the directors of the P. & O. would do well to consider why many Indians and an increasing number of Europeans prefer to travel by the Italian boats. The time has come for the P. and O. to reconcile itself to increasing competition from more competent and polite Italians and Frenchmen.

Throw It Out.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar has never taken kindly to the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation prohibiting the sale of the right of tapping coconut trees on Municipal plots for drawing toddy. Ever since this resolution was adopted by the Corporation two years ago, he has made various efforts to get it rescinded but has been foiled in his purpose. He has now tabled a proposition to be shortly considered by the Corporation, that, in view of "acute financial stringency" the resolution on toddy drawing should be rescinded. That resolution was adopted by the Corporation in pursuance of the policy of prohibition and we feel confident that Sir Vasant Rao's pro-liquor proposition will be summarily rejected by the Corporation.

GAEKWAR ASKED TO LIVE UPTO HIS PROFESSIONS

BARODA STATE SUBJECTS FORMULATE GRIEVANCES AT DABHOI CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)
DABHOI, June 11. The tenth annual session of the Baroda State People's Conference met at Dabhoi recently under the presidency of Syt. Wamanrao Tahmankar, an indefatigable worker of Navsari and father of the Baroda "Praja Mandal". The reception committee had taken great pains in making preparations on an elaborate scale. The "Sumant Nagar" christened after the well-known popular leader Dr. Sumant Mehta was picturesquely decorated.

Along with Prajamandal Session, it was also decided to hold the annual session of the Baroda State Youth Conference. Mr. Rangdas Kapadia was the President of the Youth Conference. The two Presidents who were then taken in a procession through the main streets. The official vigilance was conspicuous, the Police Naib Suba having been specially deputed on duty during the sessions.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' RESPONSE
Delegates in large numbers from all parts of the State attended the session, prominent amongst them being Messrs. Sutaria, and Munshi, Maganbhai Patel from Baroda, Harilal Govind Parekh, and Mohanlal Verjibhai from Amreli, Chandrikar, Kashibhai Patel and Rangdas Kapadia from Navsari, Mrs. Shardaaben Mehta and Gangaben Patel and others. The marked presence that drew attention was that of young Muslims who had come in good numbers.

PROTEST AGAINST HEAVY "PALACE" EXPENDITURE
The Chairman of the Reception Committee Syt. Maganbhai

Shastri then read his address which was brief and pointed. Dealing with the various problems facing Baroda, the learned Shastri made a pointed reference to the heavy palace expenses that was a great burden on the already overburdened ryots of the State.

INCREASING TAXATION BURDENS

Mr. Tahmankar in the course of his presidential address emphasized that "it was his conviction that every man or woman had a right to exist as an independent and self-respecting citizen and to overthrow all the obstacles that hamper his path". He said "the people of Baroda are doubly affected by the situation around in as much as the cost of the Baroda administration is voluminously increasing the sources of income heavily decreasing. According to the report of the Banking Inquiry Committee two out of three men in the State depended for his livelihood on his income from agriculture; and 96 per cent. of the land had to depend for crops on rains. The peasant day by day was sinking under a crushing burden of debt which his resources are too meagre to pay. It is modestly estimated that the agriculturist of the State has a debt of Rs. seven crores over his head. It is high time that the State officials considered the additional factors cropping up from day to day that made an agriculturist unable to pay his dues and offered them necessary relief."

ACUTE DISCONTENT
"A volcano of discontent is threatening to burst any day and the State Government before it is too late needs to right the wrongs."

TAINTED DRINK REVENUE

It has been a standing blot of the administration that a major portion of its revenue is derived from the people's addiction to drink. The agriculturists in Baroda State pays nearly 50 per cent. of the State revenues of 2 crores and 40 lakhs, while only the excise revenue yields not less than 31 lakhs. That the subjects of ruler who carries with him an unsifted reputation of being free from this vice should have been addicted to the vice of drink to this extent is a sad commentary on the so-called progressive rule of the Gaikwar.

THE CONTRAST

The Maharaja's love for diffusion of knowledge through free libraries has received high and flattering tributes from all quarters; is it not therefore a matter of great shame that there should be 1614 liquor shops and toddy booths as compared to the number of libraries being only 743? The following figures speak for themselves and need no comment. How the excise revenue has increased with the lapse of years is shown in the following table:

DECREASED PURCHASING CAPACITY

The decrease of three to four lakhs in the current year is not due, I assert, to the decline of the vice but is the result of the decreasing purchasing capacity of the average citizen. The evil of drink has ruined the peasantry and for the welfare of the class, I would not flinch from suggesting a wholesale abolition of the revenue.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The president then discussed the condition of the trading classes which was as deplorable as that of the farmer or the labour and passed on to the all absorbing problem of constitutional reforms which was an eternal cry of the people for the last 20 years ever since they were awakened. He said:—

"At present the questions of Panchayat and Legislative Councils are the most debatable points throughout the breadth and length of the State. The Panchayats in ancient India were all small republics in themselves and it was since the great upheaval of 1857 that they lost all their existence. The present panchayats are only skeletons without life and where they exist they not only lack in the proper representations of the people and all elements of democratic principles but are more or less officer-ridden, semi-government institutions—even more so in Baroda. They either require an over-haul or a total abolition. Unless the people have full control over them and a determining voice in their administration, they do not deserve to exist."

THE FARCE

The Legislative Assembly is a greater farce than the Panchayats. It is now 24 years since this great boon was offered to the people and during the quarter of a century it has refused to move an inch from where it was at the time of its birth. It remains the same antediluvian institution.

LATE SIR DORAB

Jamshedpur's Eloquent Tribute

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, June 10. Highly appreciative references were made to Sir Dorab Tata at a public meeting of the citizens of Jamshedpur, held in the Tisco Institute last night with Mr. A. R. Dalal, Managing Director, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., in the chair.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Dalal paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of late Sir Dorab.

Mr. D. M. Madan moved and the meeting passed, all standing, a resolution expressing deep sense of grief at the death of Sir Dorab, who from the date of registration of the Steel Company until his death—a period of 25 years—filled the position of Chairman of the company; and recording its appreciation of his untiring efforts and earnest devotion in fulfilling the ambitions of his father, late Mr. J. N. Tata, to inaugurate first-class steel-manufacturing and hydro-electric plants in India. Mr. Madan observed that Sir Dorab's name would for ever remain immortal for the great charitable bequest of four crores of rupees, entirely cosmopolitan in its scope, for the benefit of all humanity.

Mr. Naoroji spoke about Sir Dorab's interest in Olympic games and remarked that Sir Dorab financed Olympic Hockey teams from India. The Olympic Association was placed on its feet. The speaker also referred to the deceased's great love for the poorer workmen of Jamshedpur, for whose benefit he had donated Rs. 25,000/- on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Steel Company.

stitution that it was at the time of its conception. The Praja Mandal has from year to year appealed to the Government to improve upon its constitution but in vain. Ultimately at Kadi last year it resolved upon a boycott and successfully appealed to the members to resign their seats.

A deadlock has been brought about and the Government is attempting in vain it is our just and legitimate boast to restate it in one form or the other and satisfy their wounded vanity.

NON-CO-OPERATION DUE TO OFFICIAL OBSTINACY.

It was the Government who forced the hands of Prajamandal to resort to non-co-operation and the Government has to thank itself. The aim of the Prajamandal is the achievement of Swaraj—responsible Government under the aegis of the Gaekwar and I am not ashamed to assert that the people's thirst for Swaraj cannot be quenched by present Swarajya—i. e. good Government through autocratic rule. The cost of administration is too heavy to-day everyday increasing. The most scandalous item in the budget of Baroda is the item of public works and palace departments, while villages have no good roads for traffic, the State has been recklessly spending over public buildings. In years 1929-30 the public Works Department was responsible for an expense of 53 lakhs and 97 thousands which consisted of:—

	Lakhs.	Thous.
Palace	20	84
Garden	4	52
Delhi Palace	1	89
Baroda City Division	8	9

When the contributions to provinces were:—
Baroda Prant 4-7
Kadi (with population of 9 crores) 1-98
Navsari 1-98
Amreli 1-32

The village population pays for the decoration of the Maharaja's capital. The management of the Railway Department is equally scandalous and the vast investment of 5 crores does not yield even 3 per cent interest.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURE RE-AFFIRMED

The resolutions passed by the conference covered a wide field. The main amongst them being regarding the relief to agriculturists the constitutional reforms and demand for an enlarged Legislative Assembly with rights of voting the budget etc. The excise policy and abolition of liquor manufacture. The Praja Mandal reaffirmed the resolution of boycott of council passed at Kadi and disclaimed the sitting members as people's representatives. One that attracted great interest and sympathy was the decision to survey a Taluka or two on the basis of Matar and Bardoli and to invite the opinion of the commissioners about the advisability for direct action to secure the relief from the crushing land revenue.

AMRELI THE NEXT VENUE

After three days deliberations of an invitation from Amreli for the next session, the sessions terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

FATHER ELWIN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—There is no prominent political or social worker in this country who has not been the subject of close surveillance of the C.I.D. at one time or the other. Even such men as the respected Mr. C. F. Andrews and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore have not been spared. Suspicion seems to have haunted the mind of the Bureaucracy in this country ever since the growth of nationalism. The latest victim of this is Father Elwin who has reasons enough to presume that if he left these shores for a while in order to meet his beloved old mother in England he would be refused permission to come back.

This obviously is a case that deserves our most careful consideration. Father Elwin is no political agitator. He is an Englishman who has dedicated his life to the cause of the upliftment of the poor of India. He came to India as a Christian missionary but having been endowed with a feeling heart he has himself been converted to our cause instead of converting others. A great scholar, a first class graduate of an English University, an Oxford Don of no mean abilities, he would have easily led a life of ease and pleasure in his England which he loves so well. But this land of poverty and penury has won his heart and he has abjured all pleasures of this life for the cause of social reform among the Gonds—a wild tribe inhabiting the jungles. To deny to such a man as this the mere assurance of allowing him to come back to the scene of his activities of social reform, is really not only deplorable but is also a great eye-opener to the "moderate" element among us. Little do our officials realise what injury they do to themselves by such acts of injustice as this. Injustice this is and injustice will this remain so long as it is not rectified.

Father Elwin belongs to the type of Englishmen who have convinced us that all cannot be wrong with England so long as she continues to produce men of his kind. It would be really difficult even to find an Indian who loves the poor of this country so well as Father Elwin. Father Elwin has, by his winning smiles, his austere simplicity, his saintly character and above all by his rare example of a life of sacrifice and service, not only made us feel that service of man is the service of God but has shown to us that England can produce true Christians even in this age of repression, sordid exploitation of men by men, and Imperialism. Father Elwin has indeed by serving India served England in a way in which no other Englishman has done. England can well be proud of having produced such noble sons who having left their homes and hearths have come to serve the cause of social reform in this country at a time when such true missionaries of mercy are more than welcome. Obviously Father Elwin deserves gratitude of his country and countrymen.

The denial to him of an assurance of an unhampered return voyage to India is, I must repeat, as deplorable as it is surprising. The mere fact that Father Elwin loves India should not be allowed to stand in the way of an early rectification of this. Will the author-

HOWRAH-BENARES EXPRESS WRECK ECHO

Charges Framed Against Three Accused

PATNA, June 12.

Mr. A. S. Khan, Special Magistrate, yesterday framed charges under Section 120-B, I. P. C. (criminal Conspiracy) and Section 126, Railway Act, against Rampratap, Sakalidip and Bhagwan, three accused in the case arising out of attempts to wreck the Howrah-Benares Express twice in January last, near Patna.

Of the four accused, one turned approver.

The court was held inside the Patna District Jail.

65 PERSONS EXAMINED

Sixty-five persons were examined in connection with the preliminary enquiry.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN JESSOR DISTRICT

JHENIDAH, (Jessore) June 12.

Two Congressmen described respectively as President-Elect and Chairman of the "Reception Committee" respectively, of the "Jessore District Political Conference", are reported to have been arrested "en route" to the Conference, an attempt to hold which was to be made yesterday. Over 50 volunteers who arrived in the town in connection with the Conference were also arrested.—A. P.

Will the wrong be undone? The valuable work of social reform that he is doing deserves recognition. Will the Government which has professed day in and day out that it stands for the welfare of the Depressed Classes hamper the work of this true Englishman who believes in doing what we have not yet attempted among the wild tribes?

Yours, etc.

PESY N. DRIVER.

SHORTAGES IN CASH BOXES

DISCOVERY OF FRAUD

SHROFF AND TWO OTHERS ARRESTED

MADRAS, June 10.

(By Mail.)
It is understood during the last few months there has been systematic shortages reported at Garden Reach, Calcutta, in the cash box received from station on the B. N. Railway namely Vijayanagaram, Berhampore, Cuttack, Nagpur, and Palasa. The seals on the bags were intact and the bags were in no way tampered with.

Generally one bundle of currency notes and invariably the cash remittance note giving details of enclosures in the bag were reported to be missing. The impression was that there was no possibility of any deception at the Head Office Garden Reach and that the fraud should have been committed at the despatching station. Earlier investigation of the Khurda Road Railway Police in Vijayanagaram case supported similar impression.

WHERE ALLEGED DEFALCATION OCCURRED.

As regards the occurrences in Berhampore, Vijayanagaram and Palasa in Madras Presidency investigation was taken up by the Waitair Railway Police Inspector under the direction of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Raja Iyer, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Madras. To the latter it appeared that the defalcation must have occurred at Garden Reach. Vigorous enquiries were made and as a result of reference to the several currency offices five of 24 hundred rupee notes sent from Vijayanagaram on 28th December 1931 and which were reported to be missing were traced to the currency office Calcutta. Luckily before their destruction with B. N. Ry. seal overlapping the Vijayanagaram Station seal.

It conclusively proved that the notes said to be missing were received in the B. N. Ry. cash office and sent to the currency office through the Imperial Bank of India. The Traffic Manager and the Claims Superintendent when they were shown these notes by the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Madras, who specially proceeded to Calcutta for the purpose, were convinced that

the fraud took place in their cash office.

"CONFESSION OF GUILTY."

Railway Police Superintendent then saw the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Branch, Mr. Javarin and handed over the case to the City Police, Calcutta. The Crime Branch and Waitair Railway Police Inspector immediately arrested the shroff and it is reported that he made a clean breast of the affair implicating two other persons of the cash office as his accomplices. His house was searched and most of the notes to the value of Rs. 700/- were recovered. Mr. Hannah, Watch and Ward Superintendent, B. N. Ry. was of great help in the successful working out of the case. Further developments are eagerly watched.—A. P.

"ROUND EUROPE" RACE FOR PLANES

67 Machines Participate In The Competition

LONDON, June 11.

Warsaw.—Sixty-seven machines are participating in "Round Europe" international competition for tourist aeroplanes which began to-day. The total distance to be flown is nearly 4000 miles covering most European capitals.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL C. L. A. ACT

MYMENSINGH, June 12.

A Sanyasi, attached to the local Ramkrishna Ashram, has been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is reported that he was once interned before he entered the Ashram.—A. P.

G. D. A.

EXAMINATION ENROLMENTS

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MEERUT CASE DEADLOCK

Gopal Basak Complains Of Lack Of Medical Attention In Civil Hospital

HUTCHINSON'S PROTEST AGAINST KEMP'S SUGGESTION

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, June 10

The deadlock in the Meerut Conspiracy Case which commenced following a letter of Mr. Gopal Basak accused sent to the Judge on the 6th instant from the Civil Hospital informing him of the withdrawal of his representation from Mr. Sheo Prasad, the defence counsel, still continues.

It will be recalled that Mr. Basak was recently removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment as a result of a compromise arrived at the time of the recent deadlock when the Court had remained adjourned for two days.

LEAK OF MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Mr. Basak in his letter to the Judge complained of the lack of attention and inadequacy of medical treatment in his case and informed him of his decision to go unrepresented as a measure of protest. The Court had, therefore, to be adjourned on the 6th instant and the situation remained unchanged on the 7th too.

On the 8th instant the Court met for a little while when Mr. Kemp, prosecution counsel, moved an application asking the Court to dispense with Mr. Basak's personal attendance as he deemed it unnecessary at this particular stage.

HUTCHINSON'S PROTEST.

Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma opposed the application. Mr. Hutchinson, an English accused, said that any order leading to such a procedure would be a flagrant breach of the spirit of the orders recently passed by the High Court on Mr. Desai's application, and the orders of this court as well. After hearing arguments on both sides the Court then adjourned. It is now learnt that the Judge, in a lengthy judgment, has rejected the Prosecution prayer. It is further

learnt that the Prosecution has moved the High Court for revision and Mr. Kemp prosecution counsel has left for Allahabad to argue the application in person.

GOPAL BASAK'S REQUEST.

Mr. Basak who was again removed to the Jail Barrack on the 7th from the Civil Hospital also made an application on the 8th evening praying either for his transfer to the District Jail Nainital or Almorah where it would be convenient to him to be taken to Ranikhet for treatment by Major Burke by whom he was once treated before or he might be taken to the Medical Hospital Lucknow for the treatment of his teeth as well as for diarrhoea. He also prayed for his release on bail in the alternative so that he could obtain suitable treatment at his own expense, and submitted that in either case he would continue to be represented by a lawyer in the court.

The Judge has, it is understood, rejected the application as regards the first clause as it was a matter wholly confined to the Jail authorities and as it was upto them to make any such arrangements.

A COMPROMISE.

No sitting of the Court was held on the 9th instant. This morning Mr. Sheo Prasad one of the defence lawyers saw the District Magistrate and then Mr. Basak in the Jail Barrack. It now transpires that Mr. Basak, as a result of the conversation, has agreed to be represented by Mr. Sheo Prasad. A "Vakalatnama" was accordingly sent to the Jail for Mr. Basak's signature which was not returned till 1 p.m. If all arrangements with regard to representation and medical certificate are completed by 2 p.m. a sitting of the Court might be held.

(A later A.P. message states that the High Court has granted Mr. Kemp's application.)

AMERICAN AIRMAN WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR CHINA

"Extolling The Hero Is Overdoing Expression Of Gratitude And Act Of Servile Flattery," Says Young Chinaman

The following letter signed by F.D.Z., and published in the "People's Tribune," an organ of Nationalist thought and opinion in China, gives an insight into the Oriental sense of gratitude which Young China—in spite of imbibing the materialist outlook imparted by Western Education—has not been able to shake off. The writer asks a pointed and blunt question to his compatriots regarding the Short incident, and answers it himself by maintaining that such an attitude betrays that they are not a free people, but a fit cause for being bullied by other nations. The following is the full text of the letter:—

To the Editor "The People's Tribune":

Robert Short lived a comparatively unknown American citizen, but died a hero in China.

Piloting a Chinese aeroplane near Soochow, he met and engaged several Japanese aeroplanes which were ravaging the Chinese aerodrome in that city. Fighting against heavy odds, he succeeded in killing one of the combatants, but he too was shot down and killed.

Short had never enrolled himself in China's military service. He seemed to have fought under the impulses of the moment. A brave man that he was, probably he turned indignant at the sight of the Japanese aeroplanes creating havoc among defenceless people. His heroic death should endear him to all public-spirited Chinese.

As a mark of honour, he was conferred the posthumous rank of Colonel. His mother and brother were invited to come to China and most elaborate preparations were made to welcome them. The Chinese newspapers vied with one another in the praise of him and his funeral was almost unprecedented in its splendour and magnificence. It is also reported that the Chinese Government intend to offer an endowment of £100,000 for the support of his bereaved mother.

DON'T CRUDGE GENUINE ADMIRATION.

None should grudge genuine admiration for Robert Short, who died fighting not for his own country, but for what he considered to be the cause of justice and righteousness. It is also proper that the Chinese people should remem-

ber him as their great friend and honour him with due marks of appreciation.

But unfortunately, the Chinese people have a tendency to carry matters too far. It is ridiculous to see important government officials for days busying themselves with no other work but the late airman's funeral and the reception of his mother and brother. The newspapers work themselves to a high pitch of excitement, extolling the dead as the noblest man on earth. And, then poor as China is, with millions of her people starving and homeless, she must still offer the lavish sum of £100,000 to the mother of a man who died with no thought of reward and compensation. Something should be done to honour the memory of Robert Short; but how very badly that thing is being done!

All brave men who have died fighting for the cause of China deserve equally China's gratitude. How many soldiers in the 19th Route Army must have died as bravely as the late Mr. Short himself! And, yet the posthumous honours paid to Mr. Short stand out unique and incomparable. Mr. Short was a foreigner; but I wish to ask: Why should a foreigner be given such special treatment?

"Where is Justice? Questioned all men; Suddenly an angel came from heaven.

In a flying vehicle with wings shining as golden Who fought for righteousness on behalf of our citizen."

THE ONLY FOREIGNER WHO FOUGHT FOR CHINA.

China is fighting the war of justice and righteousness. All the world has either deserted her; or else given her mere moral sympathy. Robert Short alone did not hesitate to give his supreme sacrifice in the cause of China. Had there been many foreigners who died for China, China would not, and even if she would, could not afford to honour him so lavishly. In other words, the late Mr. Short's greatest merit does not lie in his being braver than others, not even in his being a foreigner but in the fact that he stands so far as being the only foreigner who has in the present trouble died for China.

A CASE OF SERVILE FLATTERY.

The overdone case of Mr. Short does not end in insincerity: it

tends to reach the domain of servile flattery. It enhances the pride and conceit of the foreigners in China; it destroys China's own self-respect.

Many foreigners have believed and are still believing that the Taiping Rebellion was not suppressed by the Chinese themselves, but by the superhuman bravery of such foreigners as Ward and Gordon. The foreigners are superior to the Chinese in every way and hence are entitled to such special treatment as extra-territoriality.

The case of Robert Short deserves generous treatment, but not such lavish adulation. It looks as if in the recent fighting against the Japanese the one man Robert Short had done more than all the 19th Route Army combined together! We may not believe such a ridiculous point of view as that; but who knows if the exaggerated importance accorded to Mr. Short will confirm the foreigners in their haughty self-conceit?

There is already far too great a tendency for the Chinese people to depend on others for achieving their own salvation. As a self-respecting people, we must fight our war against Japan. We should not expect or encourage the peoples of other nations to fight our war for us. If we entertain such a cowardly attitude, we are no free people, but a fit object for others' feet to trample on.

16th April, 1932.

F.D.Z.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL RABBIT

New Crime In Soviet Russia

RIGA, (By Mail)

According to the official Soviet report only one-third of the total area planned for sowing in the Soviet Union had been sown by the end of last week. This means that 4,000,000 hectares less have been sown than were sown by the same date in 1931. The Ukraine is still the most backward region, the area sown there being 3,000,000 hectares less than in 1931.

The Soviet Government and Communist Party have decreed further measures to cope with the food scarcity expected in the industrial centres this autumn and winter. The Central Committee of the Communist Party has ordered town workers to make use of rabbits and fish as substitutes for the falling supplies of meat from the country. Around the chief towns of the Soviet Union, it points out, there are waters which must be fished—the official explanations published with the decree lay down the amount of fish per hectare the waters must yield.

The orders about rabbits concern chiefly the Moscow, Leningrad, and Ivanovo-Voznesensk industrial districts, for which 500,000 doe rabbits are to be collected from other parts of the Union. They are to be distributed in the factory districts to breed food. A quarter of a million are to be sent to Moscow alone.

The Soviet authorities have prepared a trial of officials who are alleged by their negligence to have caused the death of 500 rabbits.

UPROAR IN IRISH PARLIAMENT

Angry Minister

COSGRAVE'S ALLEGATION

There was an angry scene in the Dail during the discussion of the Budget duty on the other day, Mr. Cosgrave asked whether a certain supporter of the Government was in the confidence of those in authority when the duty on agricultural machinery was imposed. Adding that he was only repeating what was being said outside, he said: "I would prefer that such allegations were not made."

"A DASTARDLY LIE."

Uproar followed this statement, and Mr. Sean McEntee, Minister for Finance, was understood to shout at Mr. Cosgrave, "It is a dastardly lie."

Mr. Cosgrave repeated quietly that it was open to the Ministers to explain, adding, "I will support them if they can show that another director interested in getting a tax on sugar had not more than ordinary ingress into the counsels of State."

After further uproar, order was restored, and the debate was continued.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Cosgrave taunted the Government with slavishly copying the British Budget, almost item for item.

It was obvious, he said, how adversely high income-tax had affected industry over the water. The Ministry was starting out on a policy of inflation, and the Budget would have the effect of scattering the capital of the country.

"This Budget," he declared, "is going to decrease employment, spread distress and poverty, and the feeling of despair from one end of the country to the other. Whether we like it or not, we are not popular and our goods are not popular in the only market that is worth while to us. The sooner we realise that we have to get the good will of that customer, the better for the finances and the welfare of this State."

SWADESHI.

Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, said that some of the duties were deliberately designed to assist Free State industries rather than to create revenue.

It was possible for a citizen of the Free State to buy a cheap suit of clothes; of good durable Irish cloth, yet thousands of pairs of shoddy trousers at 8s a pair were being imported from a Central European country. In such trousers were made in the Free State, the cost of their manufacture alone would be 1s 6d, leaving only 3d for the cloth.

"Of course," said Mr. Lemass, "I would not advise anyone to go out in the rain in their foreign trousers."

Mr. Cosgrave asked the Minister amid laughter, "Can you sit down in them?"

Mr. Lemass: "I dare not try."

Lakhoo, The Child Of The Forest

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE TO AN UNKNOWN FRIEND

By Father Elwin

The other day, I saw in the newspapers the brief report that a young Gond had died as a result of a judicial flogging in the Betul District. I wrote at once to a very responsible and cautious merchant of those parts asking him to enquire and send me an exact account of what had happened. It is a tragic story. Lakhoo, son of Moti Korku, was a 13-year-old boy, not a Gond, but the member of a slightly younger race, the strong-limbed Korkus, beautiful in feature, the simple children of the forest.

LOVELY KORKU BOY.

I can see him with his axe exploring the vast recesses of the jungle, his friends, the shy, furtive creatures of the chase, and the tall trees that gave him sanctuary from the sun. Perhaps, he was like that lovely Korku boy who, on the day that I was being chased by twelve policemen through the jungles of Betul, was not afraid to walk beside me and to be my guide.

There was Forest Satyagraha in the Nigrah Forests at the end of March this year and Lakhoo went

to join. He was arrested and tried. He had fever, and the prison-doctor saw him.

ORDERED TO BE FLOGGED.

The next day he was sentenced to be flogged with twelve stripes. I can see him again, child of the forest, shy and terrified, at just the age when I—a shuffling school boy—went at leaving home for my public school, standing in the grim prison court, tied to the triangle, and the merciless blows descending with all the force that a prison warden can give them. They boy had fever, it rose alarmingly. Broken in body and his child's mind maimed and wounded, he was sent home to his tiny hut in the forest.

DIED IN ANGUISH AND AGONY.

I can see him yet again, as the last act of this tragedy unfolds. A month has gone by, a month of constant fever and unceasing pain as the boy tosses to and fro on the few rags that make his bed, in the tiny stuffy mud hut which is his home. On the 5th of May this year, when all Christendom was keeping with joy the feast of the Ascension, "in anguish and agony" (says my friend), he died.

Unknown friend, know that one Englishman at least salutes you with the tribute of his tears.

BRITAIN'S FINE PRESS

Mr. N. Chamberlain's Tribute

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM WIRELESS

"There is no country in which the Press is superior to ours, either in quality or extent of news, literary distinction, or sense of responsibility," said Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. recently.

The occasion was the sixtieth dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the May Fair Hotel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as chairman, was proposing the toast of prosperity to the fund, which was acknowledged by Mr. J. L. Garvin, president of the fund.

In these difficult days, Mr. Chamberlain said, it was not easy to find prosperity anywhere and even newspapers could hardly have escaped the draught. The very circumstances of the times, however, which made harder the task of the fund in assisting journalists and their widows and dependants who had fallen on evil days, strengthened their claim on the sympathy of others. (Cheers.)

It must not be forgotten that no body in the country did so much as the Press to stimulate and promote public contribution to charitable institutions. (Hear, hear.)

"We abuse the Press," said Mr. Chamberlain, "just as we abuse the Government and climate and everything else that we love best. The real test is whether we should like to change it for the Press of any other country. (Hear, hear.) There can only be one answer. (Cheers.)"

"Like my father before me, I have had many dealings with the Press, and, like him, I can say with truth that I have never known a confidence violated, even though disclosure might have ensured a 'scoop.' (Hear, hear.)"

Referring to broadcasting, Mr. Chamberlain said he doubted whether its rising popularity would interfere with the popularity or circulation of the Press. He imagined on the contrary, that it would turn the public more to the Press to stake their new thirst for knowledge. (Cheers.)

"So long as the Press maintains its present high standard of ability, integrity and profound patriotism," Mr. Chamberlain concluded, "The Newspaper Press Fund will continue to deserve our sympathy and support." (Cheers.)

LATEST TECHNIQUE IN WIRELESS

Royal Society Exhibits

Wireless exhibits played a prominent part in the Physical Section at the conversation at the Royal Society, Burlington House recently. A group of experiments arranged by the Radio Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research illustrated very strikingly the use of the cathode-ray oscillograph in radio research.

In a short talk describing these Mr. Watson Watt, the superintendent of the station, showed how such oscillographs, combined with the use of the cinematograph, had led to delineation of the wave-form of atmospheres, the timing of wireless echoes, and the analysis of the so-called "night-effect" in direction finding. A cinematograph record was shown illustrating the results obtained by Professor E. V. Appleton and Mr. G. Builder at King's College in their study of the electrical conditions of the upper atmosphere. The film showed echoes due to successive reflections from the Appleton layer as well as intermittent reflection from Kennelly-Heaviside layer.

CATHODE-RAY.

Another film shown by Mr. Watt illustrated the use of the cathode-ray tube for finding the direction of arrival of atmospherics. Although such impulses might last less than a millisecond the direction of their source would be clearly established. In connexion with the work on the photography of the wave-forms of atmospherics it was possible to make the impulse photograph itself. The electron beam in the cathode-ray tube could be normally park-

TWO GREAT INDIANS

Malaviya And Mrs. Naidu

MISS WILKINSON'S TRIBUTE

Miss Ellen Wilkinson wrote in "Time and Tide" of April 30:—

The arrest of Pandit Malaviya carries the Indian struggle to a new stage. To the Hindus, Mr. Malaviya has a holiness that is breath-taking, and with all his gentle modesty he conveyed that impression to the unregenerate English who met him at the Round Table Conference.

I was one of a small group of M.P.s members of the India League, who stage-managed the Parliamentary appearances of Mahatma Gandhi and the Pandit, and met them on very friendly terms at Mr. J. F. Horrabin's flat in Bloomsbury. Frankly, I never could feel too awe-inspired by Mr. Gandhi. I say this with all apologies to everybody but I just felt that he and I were two politicians with a fair for publicity, and that he had the courage to do his job supremely well. I preferred to be rather more comfortable. None of which detracts in the least from my sound admiration for his qualities as a leader, and for his uncanny understanding of the prejudices of those he led.

SENSE OF HOLINESS.

But in the presence of Pandit Malaviya I felt a sense of holiness, of something withdrawn. The tiny figure, the delicate face, the clothes of soft, white wool, his sensitiveness to the least feeling of others, his delicate courtesy, made me feel like the brutal, representative of a blood-stained, cow-eating race when I had to offer him a cup of tea, knowing that he was bound to refuse it, though with such gentle regret.

He was so fair in argument, so anxious to hear the case of the other side, and at heart, one felt, utterly indifferent to the way the carnal world gets itself governed. Hindus will shudder at the mere idea of the unsanctified contacts that a prison sentence will mean to this holy man. While Mr. Gandhi will be spinning away cheerfully, with, I am convinced,

ed in a Faraday cage, whence it was released by the arrival of an atmospheric. This release could be made to initiate a whole train of events, turning on a time base, delineating the wave-form, closing the camera shutter, moving the stationary photographic film to expose a new area, restoring the beam to the cage and reopening the shutter to await the arrival of the next atmospheric.

In an adjoining room the method of delineating wireless echoes was shown in actual operation, using pulse signals sent from East London College. The analysis of the polarization of wireless signals from Moscow and Rome was also shown.

Another wireless exhibit was that of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company showing the use of short-wave-length for the transmission of speech. The waves were generated by a magnetron oscillator and were constrained to travel from sender to receiver by means of focusing screens round the aerials used.

X-RAY INDUSTRIES.

The National Physical Laboratory showed diverse applications of the method of X-ray analysis to industrial and manufacturing processes and a quartz-crystal oscillator and chronograph made by the late Dr. D. Dye, F.R.S., for radio frequency and other measurements. The Research Department, Woolwich, exhibited a 400-kilovolt protected X-Ray tube designed to operate continuously on the pumps, while the exhibit of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, included a pressure-balance for the measurement of pressures from 300-2,000 atmospheres and a cinematographic film illustrating the growth of crystals.

An illustrated lecture was also given by Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., on the activity of nerve cells and sense organs. The nerves are known to communicate between the sense organs, the central nervous system and the muscles by means of brief waves of activity or "impulses" discharged in rapid succession down each nerve fibre. The impulses give rise to electric changes which can be amplified and recorded optically or as sound. In the lecture demonstrations were given of the nervous messages arising from the sense organs of a frog and from nerve cells in insects.

a certain human appreciation of the exasperation of his captors, it is unlikely that this sheltered, seventy-year-old colleague of his could survive a long sentence. To regard the arrest of such a man as Mr. Malaviya as a necessity is a pretty damning indictment in itself of our present tactics in India.

MRS. NAIDU.

That Mrs. Naidu has been free so long has been a wonder to her friends in England. Perhaps the authorities deeded the handful of trouble they would collect when they had to take this fiery spirit. As an ex-militant of the suffrage campaign in England, Mrs. Naidu is no stranger either to English prisons or to methods of making herself as much trouble as possible to the authorities. What magnificent vitality is hers, how gorgeously she hates fools, or weaklings, or solemn people in authority. She must have since Mahatma Gandhi, the only restraining influence she would ever acknowledge, has been in jail.

At the House of Commons last year she won a personal triumph that has seldom been equalled. We arranged a meeting of M.P.s for her, in a large committee room. The attendance was rather small.

There had been a lot of such meetings during the Round Table Conference. In the course of an hour's speech the division bells rang on six occasions, meaning that each time the whole audience had to go downstairs to vote. Ordinarily two such divisions ruin any meeting but Mrs. Naidu's audience increased after each interruption. I remember seeing poor Edward Marjoribanks driving half-a-dozen protesting young Tory members before him. "You must hear her," he cried. "She's marvellous." It was to Marjoribanks, who tried to tease her by saying that the Hindus couldn't fight the hillmen, and hadn't any weapon anyway, that she made the staggering retort, "Then we will fight you with the bones of our ancestors!"

SCATTERED DUST-STORMS IN NORTH INDIA

Weather Report

POONA, June 12.

The Bay monsoon continues strong in Lower Burma. The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal persists there and there has been very heavy rain along the Arakan-Chittagong coast and local rain in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal with a few falls in Bihar and Orissa. There has also been nearly general rain in Konkan and Mysore with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces. The temperature remains above normal from the Punjab to Bihar and in Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Amherst, Kyaukpadaung, six inches; Akyab, five; Tavoy, one and half; Rangoon, Bassein, Gwa, one; Toungoo, half; Minbu, Yamethin, Bhamo, quarter; Cox's Bazar, five; Chittagong, three; Cherrapunji, one and half; Cherra, one; Silehar, half; Tezpur, Saugor Island, Bogra, Hazaribagh, quarter; Jubbulpore, one; Seoni, three-quarters; Benda, quarter; Mangalore, six; Calicut, three; Marmagao, Karwar, two; Mercara, one and half; Cochin, one; Ahmednagar half; Mysore, quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma and south Bengal and increase in Upper Burma and Assam, local falls of rain will also continue in Malabar, Mysore and south Konkan. Conditions are favourable for scattered duststorms in north-west India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Chittagong, Arakan coast and in Malabar during the next twenty-four hours and will extend in Assam, Upper Burma, and Pegu during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.



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Worcestershire **Sauce**

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
Improves curries, stews, fish
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A few drops makes all meals
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I. C. S. WILL HAVE TO GO

A Self-Governing India Can Have No Use For Such An Extravagant Burden

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech to the Indian Civil Service assembled at their annual dinner in London is a clear revelation of the conception he has in his mind regarding the future of India. He visualises the continued existence of this country as an appanage of the British Crown, not as a self-governing partner in a Commonwealth of Nations free to manage its own affairs in its own way and to decide its own destinies. He talks about his present task and says, he would not be engaged on it if he believed there was an irreconcilable gulf between Britain and India.

There is no irreconcilable gulf at least, as far as India is concerned. India is prepared to be reconciled with Britain, but only on honourable terms which safeguard her own interests to the fullest degree and maintain her self-respect and independence. But the gulf will remain, it will become wider and it may even become unbridgeable, if Sir Samuel Hoare has his way and the task which he has in hand is carried to its completion, because his task, obviously, is to compromise with a problem that does not admit of compromise and to establish a scheme of Government in this country in which the perpetuation of British control over the affairs of the people of India in the most essential respects will be assured.

A CORPS OF SUPERMEN.

Nothing else could justify the extravagant pledges which he makes to the members of the Indian Civil Service, that its services will be necessary in India for an indefinite period and that the British Government will guarantee the continuance of all its rights and privileges, apparently for all time.

We need not trouble ourselves over much about Sir Samuel's eulogies of the I.C.S., except to enter a formal protest. They have always been taken at their own valuation in England and that valuation places them on a pedestal of virtue, ability, devotion, self-sacrifice and nobility unparalleled in the world's history.

They are welcome to think so, and British Ministers are welcome to boost them to their heart's content. But India only knows them as a close corporation of bureaucrats, with the vices of bureaucrats, if some of the virtues, and regards them as an expensive luxury to be got rid of at the earliest opportunity. They have had a long innings in India, but it is time for them to go.

FOR INDIA TO DECIDE.

Englishmen who are willing to serve India on reasonable terms without assuming the airs and graces and all the privileges of a superior caste, will be welcome in India, if they are wanted. But it must be for India and not for the British Parliament to decide.

The idea that they have brought order out of chaos and given India justice such as the East had never known before—the modern prototypes of Justinian and Napoleon—is rather too much for the average Indian to swallow. If justice

reigns in India the Indian Civil Service has had little to do with it. They have in a sense been the incorrigible enemies of justice. The system of justice that prevails in British India to-day was built up and is preserved not by them but in spite of them. We owe it to statesmen like Macaulay, to great masters of jurisprudence like Henry Maine, Whitley Stokes and Fitzjames Stephens and judges who have come from the English Bar, if a system of justice based on sound principles has been established and still prevails in India to-day.

THEIR MONUMENT.

The Indian Civil Service, far from having contributed to the making and preservation of this edifice have always been quarrelsome about the safeguards it contains for the protection of the innocent and the insurance provided by its procedure against the possibility of injustice being done to anyone. Wherever the sound principles of justice, as it is known in Britain, have been departed from, the safeguards minimised and the powers of the executive extended in the laws that exist to-day, it has been due to the initiative and pressure of the Indian Civil Service. The Ordinances that are playing havoc with the normal principles and procedure of justice to-day are a living monument to their respect for the traditions of the great law-givers of the past.

FOREIGN EXPERTS NOT WANTED.

The Indian Civil Servant is just a civil servant and nothing more, except for the fact that he enjoys power and emoluments which are not to be found in the case of any other body of civil servants in the world. Without discussing further his virtues and defects, all that needs to be said is that he doesn't suit the tastes of the Indian people, that they want a civil service which will be under the strict control of ministers responsible to popular legislatures, and they don't want to pay for their services more than is reasonably consistent with their means.

Sir Samuel Hoare seems to think that India will have need for the services of these experts for a long time to come. That she will need the services of expert administrators is axiomatic. But she will be able to obtain them, for the greater part, from her own resources. The Indian Civil Service, as at present constituted, contains a proportion of Indians who have proved themselves as capable as, and sometimes more capable than their European colleagues. India has suffered in the past from a plethora of foreign experts. She is now desirous of being left to her own resources and to be served by her own countrymen on terms and conditions that do not constitute an outrageous inroad on her slender means.

INCOMPATIBLE WITH SWARAJ.

The Indian Civil Service can only be retained on its present basis if India is to remain as a dependency under British domination. In a self-governing India its existence would be anomalous and unthinkable. We may have to wait for sometime yet before India achieves the goal of complete self-government, with no one to interfere with her right to manage her own affairs in any single department. But, come when it may, it must be understood that a foreign Civil Service is absolutely incompatible with Swaraj.

SIR SAMUEL'S VISION.

Sir Samuel Hoare evidently does not visualise anything like Swaraj. He believes that he and his Tory friends have surmounted all obstacles, permanently rid themselves of the menace of Swaraj and got the way clear for their own little plan of allowing Indians to play with autonomy in the provinces, while retaining for themselves a tight grip on all the essentials of government at the Centre. In such a scheme the continued existence of a British Civil Service in India is quite feasible. The only question is whether such a scheme can ever come to fruition, or, if it does, how long it could last. I believe and the vast majority of Indians believe that it is only a vision, a bubble that will burst rather sooner than Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends think possible.

WHEN THE BUBBLE BURSTS.

But it is well that they and everybody else in Britain should understand that, when this bubble does burst and it becomes clear and inevitable to the British people that the gulf can only be bridged by the recognition of India's right to complete self-government, it will be for India to decide what sort of Civil Service she is going to have and she will without any doubt whatever, decide to discard the expensive luxury of the Indian Civil Service as it exists to-day. It may be that those who care to remain on new and reasonable conditions will be asked to remain. I cannot say. But that India will agree to bear an extravagant burden that she can well do without, is outside the realm of practical politics.

BRITAIN'S AFFAIR.

As for the statutory pledges made to the I.C.S. by the British Parliament, they are Britain's affair and not India's. They were made by Parliament without asking the assent of India and the last of them, known as the Lee-Loot, in the face of clamorous opposition all over the country. It would be preposterous to suggest that a self-governing India could be held responsible for the fulfilment of such pledges.

I quite agree, however,

that the British Government is, in honour bound, under the responsibility either of fulfilling them or in the alternative adequately compensating those who have entered the service in the belief that they would be fulfilled. But whether the British Parliament will behave with the same generosity when the money has to come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer, as it has always done when the burden had to be borne by the Indian people, is another question.



Do you catch COLD easily?

Your mouth is the open door to infection, the breeding place for millions of dangerous germs, which cause colds and other diseases.

Surely you realize how necessary it is to keep the mouth clean, to prevent the rapid development of germ conditions there which often result in serious illness.

In normal health, gargling morning and night with Listerine Antiseptic full strength is deemed sufficient to keep germs under control and thus avoid colds and other troubles. But when infection starts—as is the case when you have a cold, influenza, grippe, or inflamed throat, more frequent gargling is necessary. Once every two hours, authorities urge.

Wet feet, exposure in bad weather, fatigue, improper diet, breathing vitiated air in crowded places, all help to lower body resistance to germ organisms. Nature alone no longer cope with multiplying bacteria. Full strength Listerine with its swift germicidal action then becomes an extra attacking force.

Listerine reduces mouth germs 98%. It is one of the most wonderful preventives and remedies known against colds and other infections.

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Shivaji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.
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PICTURE PUZZLES

2nd Series COMPETITION 2nd Series

R S. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.

3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.

4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose **RIGHT ANNAS** IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.

5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX NO. 706,

Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS IN COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.

7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **21 June 1932.**

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor can win more than one prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

13. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

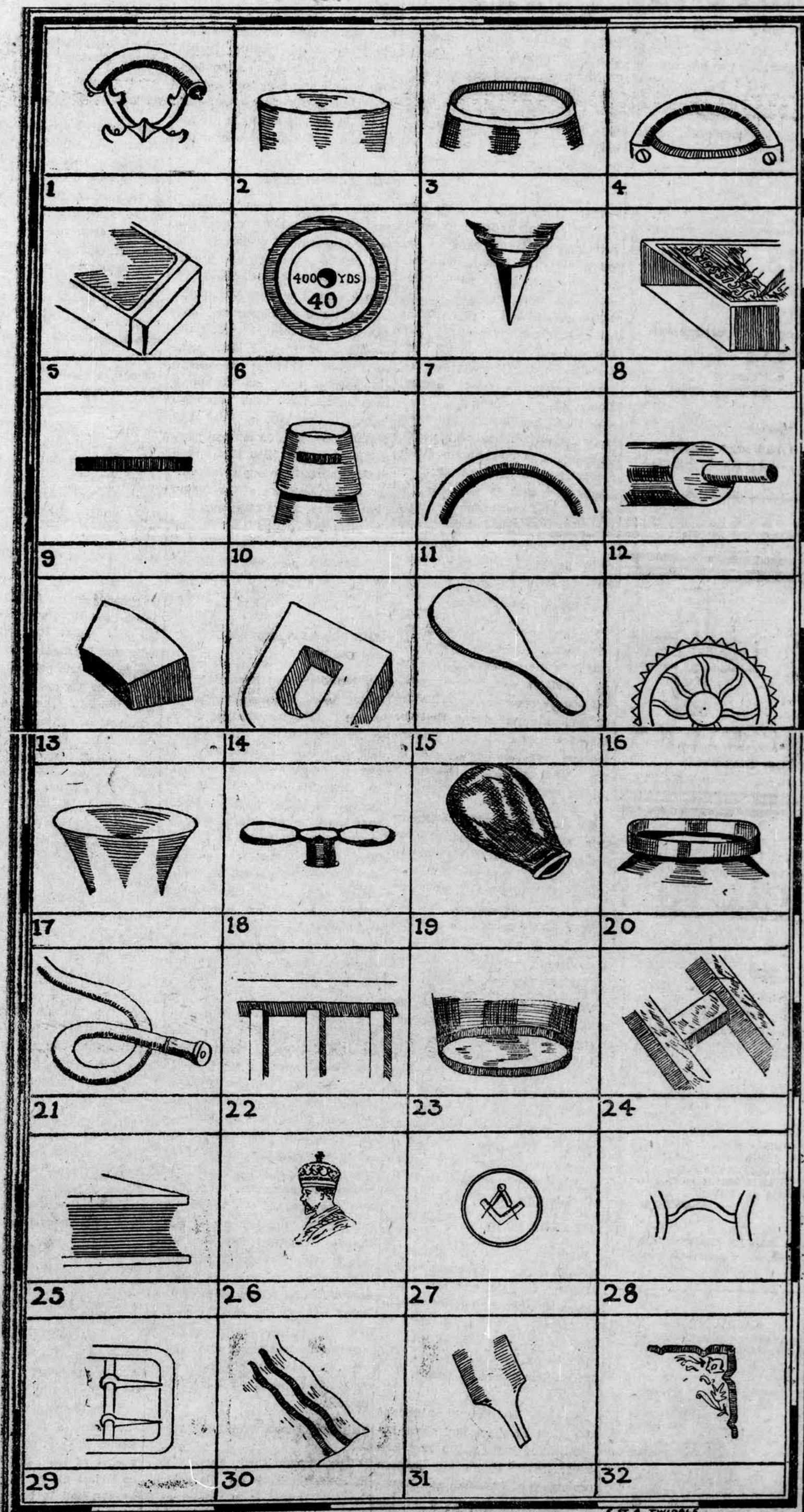
14. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



UNIVERSITIES AND TRADE PROBLEMS

Sir J. Stamp's Advice

Speaking at the Colston Research Society's dinner at Bristol University recently Sir Josiah Stamp said that the present state of the world and the economic depression, so far from requiring less aid from academic life and outlook, were becoming increasingly dependent upon them. The various diagnoses of the present situation showed up certain characteristic and particular factors upon which different people place the greatest stress. Prominent among them were:—

(1) The breakdown of laissez-faire with the problem of collective control and the preservation of personal liberty and initiative; (2) the fact that the real limits of society to-day were economic, while we were still confining them within political borders; (3) that we were applying methods and canons of government belonging to eighteenth-century to twentieth century life; (4) that science and production were out-running the other factors of society, particularly that in America, at the moment, of moral endurance; (5) the antithesis between plenty and scarcity was more marked to-day than ever; (6) the problem of keeping the advantages of the rhythm of trade and its cycle within bounds; (7) the suggestion that, whatever people might do, "fate" would prevail and no kind of economic guidance or thought in advance was of any avail.

MORE WORK NEEDED.

Sir Josiah said that under every one of those heads intellectual toil of thought in a non-political atmosphere was of the greatest necessity. The academic life should provide a detached but very realistic examination of particular problems; it should also give a background of historical and philosophical thought which would make for stability and character.

He said that the whole fabric of materialistic society, now that it was under such particular stress, was dependent for its survival upon certain immaterial and moral characteristics, wit, mental poise, and intrinsic belief in the superiority of intellectual solution over mere drifting—a persistent appeal to realism, and the application of scientific methods to a continually widening area of human experience. Those things could not be detached from the turmoil of business life, but the contribution of the university was more greatly needed than ever. The breakdown of purely empirical business experience and democratic appeal was apparent on every hand, and every university ought to aim at being not only a steady influence in its own centre, but also a contributor to the new world outlook.

ANOTHER ZIGGURAT FOUND IN IRAQ

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The Mesopotamian expedition of the University of Michigan and the Cleveland Museum has unearthed a Ziggurat in the ruins of the ancient city of Akshak. Professor Leroy Waterman, director of the expedition, who announced the discovery, describes the Ziggurat as being about 50ft. high and between 25ft. and 30ft. in diameter. The outer part is a circular wall of sun-dried bricks 30ft. thick. Above this wall are alternate layers of reeds and earth. In the centre of the circle is a solid brick structure, 40ft. square, extending an unknown distance into the ground.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

June 11
India, Ferrara, Java
Bankura, Durkee, Busrah
Varela, Brady Busrah
Barenfels, Ahlens, Hamburg
Kenya, Miller, Bhowanagar

DEPARTURES

June 12
Victoria, Banamino, Genoa
Jalavihar, Memery, Tuticorin
Targantia, Cathness, Liverpool
Gurga, MacDonald, Ponani
Saudan, Symond, Kobe
Howra, Keynes, Calcutta

S S India: The M Italiana steamer
India, arrived in harbour on
Saturday from Java, with a general
cargo.

S S Bankura: The B I S N Company's
steamer Bankura, arrived
in harbour on Saturday from Busrah,
with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's
steamer Varela, arrived in
harbour on Saturday from Busrah,
with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barenfels: The L Edward Ltd.
steamer Barenfels, arrived in
harbour on Saturday from Hamburg,
with a general cargo.

S S Kenya: The B I S N Company's
steamer Kenya, arrived in
harbour on Saturday from Bhowanagar,
with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N
Company's steamer Jalavihar sailed
yesterday for Tuticorin, with a
general cargo.

S S Victoria: The M Italiana
mail steamer Victoria sailed
yesterday for Genoa, with a general
cargo and passengers.

S S Tarantia: The Graham T
Company's steamer Tarantia, sailed
yesterday for Liverpool, with a
general cargo.

S S Gurga: The B I S N Company's
steamer Gurga, sailed yesterday
for Ponani, with a general cargo.

S S Soudan: The P and O S N
Company's steamer Soudan, sailed
yesterday for Kobe, with a general
cargo.

S S Howra: The B I S N Company's
steamer Howra, sailed yesterday
for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

- Bombay, June 11.
2. C/o. Shanghai 3748 Karachi,
13-6 K Nixon and Co.
3. Clan Macbride 3757, Coochin,
16-6 J Finlay & Co.
4. Iyo Maru 3698, Japan, 14-6,
N Y K.
5. Soudan 3505 Japan 12-6, M M
and Co.
6. Marienfels 4679 Karachi 14-6,
L Edwards.
7. Shunko Maru 5527 Japan 19-6,
O S Kaisha.
8. India 4077 Karachi 15-6 L
Trestino N Co.
9. Tarantia 3098 Liverpool, 12-6,
Graham T Co.
15. Victoria 7115, Genoa, 13-6, L
Trestino.
16. Liebenfels 3552 Antwerp 16-6,
L Edwards Ltd.
17. Lady Denison, Pender, 841 N
F 14-6, Eastern Telegraph Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2. Jalavihar 3331, Rangoon 12/6,
Scindia S N Co.
3. Bankura, 1905, N F, 12-6, M M
and Co.
5. Eusina 1261, Karachi, 11-6, S
Hassam and Co.
6. Halidan 761 Colombo, 12-6, F F
Campbell and Co.
8. Gurga, 3151, London, N F, M
M and Co.
9. Howra 4095 Calcutta 12-6 M
M and Co.
10/11 Hatimura 4158, Calcutta,
18-6 M M and Co.
15. Indira 278 M Coast, 11-6, Mala-
bar S Co.
16. Laxmi 124, M Coast NF, National
S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

12. Jannavar 279, Jannagar, 11-6,
L Naranji & Co.
C/R Sikh, 3288, N F, 14-6, T Mor-
rison and Co.
D/E Khosrou 2492, N F, 23-6 T
Morrison and Co.
L Dora, 3083, N F, N F, T Mor-
rison and Co.
Y. Bandra 1877, Busrah, 13-6 M M
& Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

- FROM LONDON.
Mantua 17/6, P & O S N Co.
Malaja 24/6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24/6, P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Mundra 19/6 M M and Co.
Elysia 20/6 G T Co.
City of Hereford 15/6 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 28/6, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels 17/7, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 26/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16/8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bangalore 16/6, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE

Tergesteia 18/6 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/Christehurrah 16-6 F F Camp-
bell Co.
President Van Burn 17/6 F F
Campbell Co.
Kabinga 27/7, F F Campbell &
Co.

FROM CHINA-JAPAN

Tottori Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha.
Ranchi 17/6, P O & S N Co.
Kidderpore 21/6 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, C/7, N Y Kai-
sha.
Argun Maru 9/7, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Cathay 25/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBBAN.
Karagola 18/6 M M & Co.
Karanja 2-7 M M Co.
Khandalla 16-7 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 19/6, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 25/6 P & O S N Co.
FOR MIDDLESBROUGH
Gogra N F M M and Co.

FOR KOBÉ

Iyo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 8-9 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK

Cian Macbride N F J F Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 15/6 M M and Co.
Varela 17/6, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalavara N F, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Janus N F, M M and Co.
Hatimura, N F M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P & O S N Co.
Cathay P & O S N Co.
FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.
Gogra M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Liebenfels, L Edwards & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK
Cian Macbride J F Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra M M and Co.
Varela M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalavara S S N Co.
Chindwara M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Janus M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS

Hatimura M M and Co.
Khosrou T M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Bahaduri 10-6-32
Corfu (boats) 10-6-32

EXPORTS

June 11
S S Narkunda for London: 2
bales woolen carpets M M and Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 400
bags cement C P Cement Co; 250
bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Gorgia for London: 960
bags kardsseed T S Thadani and
Sons; 1000 bags masoor T S Thadani
and Sons; 13 bales animal
skin J M Rahimtoola.

For Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton
raw K Devchand and Co.
S S City of Shanghai for Liver-
pool: 700 bags groundnut oil cakes
E Aisman; 100 bales cotton thread
waste M Mafalal and Co.

For Antwerp: 1300 bags linseed
oil cakes E Usman.
For Barcelona: 50 bales cotton
raw B Mayji and Co.

S S Liebenfels for Hamburg:—
23 bales gun karaya N Moolji &
Co; 70 bags oilbanum A H Mav-
ji; 33 bales hemp M Nissime; 124
bags mustard seed A Govindji.

For Bremen: 125 bales cotton
raw Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp: 50 bales cotton
fly M Narottamdas and Co; 10
bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110
bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Oporto: 15 bales hemp M
Nissim.
S S Clan Macbride for Dunkirk:
250 bags mustard seed M Bhatta &
Co; 45 bales wool raw A J Cal-
cuttawala; 2609 bags groundnut
kernels K M Nakhoo; 220 bales
cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg: 4700 bags
groundnut cakes Strauss and Co;
2630 bags groundnut cakes H
Rawji and Co; 3600 bags ground-
nut cakes A Baldevdas.

S S Iyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—
200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha
300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha
Ltd.

For Osaka: 260 bales cotton raw
T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cot-
ton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton
raw Vekharla and Co.

IMPORTS

June 11.
S S City of Shanghai Agents K

PURITY IDEAL IN DRAMA

Beware Of That Danger-
ous Tendency Of
Sexualism!

PROF VASWANI ON CULT OF PLEASURE

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 8.
(From A Correspondent.)

The Besant Hall, Hyderabad (Sind) was packed last Sunday when a drama of Tagore translated into Sindhi was staged by the "Sunday Group" boys. Their music and acting were appreciated. One of the boys received a special award of a ten-rupee note for best singing.

Mr. Ramchand, president of the "Sunday Group" in a short speech explained that all the profits would go to defray expenses of poor boys receiving education.

PHILOSOPHY OF DRAMA

Prof. Vaswani who was present being pressed to speak said:—"I look for a day when the deeper cultural and spiritual values of drama will be better appreciated in Sind. Professionalism in drama does not move on a high moral plane, and it is a pity, fine singing and acting have fallen into the hands of undesirable men and women. Yet drama, was in ancient India, regarded sacred; indeed, it was the Fifth veda, Natya-veda. In the new revival of drama in the West, much attention is being paid to music and scenic effect. There is not a little we must learn of the drama in the West. But we must not imitate and there is a dangerous tendency we must guard against viz., Sexualism."

"A cult of pleasure is abroad; let us keep clear of it. A tendency to sexualism is growing; let us be true to the supreme personal and domestic ideal of India,—the ideal of purity."

SOVIET ORDERS FOR SPAIN

Inquiries At Bilbao

BILBAO, (By Mail).
Senor Prieto, the Minister of Public Works who is visiting Bilbao, received local representatives of labour and industry. It was in the interest of the iron and steel trades. Senor Prieto said to them, to reach an agreement with M. Ostrowsky, the Soviet agent who has come to Spain to study the possibility of buying Spanish products in exchange for the big contract for Soviet petrol signed by Senor Prieto when he was Finance Minister last year.

M. Ostrowsky is visiting the iron and steel mills and the shipbuilding and other factories at Bilbao to see how their prices compare with those of similar manufactures in other countries. He is accompanied by a German expert. It is announced that he contemplates giving orders in Spain for a total of 150,000 tons of rolled iron if satisfactory conditions can be arranged. The first instalment would be 50,000 tons.

At Bilbao there are some 23,000 men engaged in the metal trade, of whom about 7,000 are out of work. Short time is being worked in most factories, a four or five-day week being the rule. M. Ostrowsky appears to be interested also in the possibility of acquiring oil tankers in Spain.

Prospects of increased activity are very welcome here as the outlook is not bright owing to accumulation of stocks and lack of orders.

Nixon and Co from Liverpool:—63 bundles steel; 17 drums coal tar; 200 drums lubricating oil; 1508 drums paint; 16 drums varnish; 290 drums chemicals; 66 drums disemper; 96 bundles steel strip; 44 cases bobbins; 58 cases buffers; 25 cases paper; 264 cases machinery; 200 cases casings; 43 drums dyes; 84 cases leather scrap; 25 cases art silk yarn; 146 cases loose weights; 198 bundles tubes; 250 bundles midlines; 57 bundles steel bars; 832 bundles steel sheets; 10 bales cottons; 81 bales cotton piecegoods.

From Manchester: 150 bales cottons; 124 bales cotton piecegoods; 173 bales cotton yarn; 73 bundles flanges; 320 cases machinery.

From Dunkirk: 3417 bundles steel bars; 984 bundles steel hoops; 1460 bundles steel angles; 2843 bundles steel rods; 5335 bundles steel joists.

From Hull: 50 drums turpentine; 71 drums colour; 23 drums varnish; 168 drums paint; 211 drums linseed oil; 424 drums steel; 36 drums disinfectant fluid; 100 bags iron dust; 333 bags alum.

From Port Said:—30 bales cotton.

From Tallies Agents T M and Co from Genoa: 157 cases motor covers; 24 cases paper; 73 cases cotton tissues; 59 cases tale; 130 cases vermouth; 55 cases olive oil; 221 cases art silk yarn; 330 pieces stoves; 150 cases art silk; and cotton mixed embroidered goods.

From Port Said: 21 bales cotton

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Burma Indian Chamber On Preference

RANGOON, June 6.
(By Mail.)
Replying to a letter from the Government of India regarding the Ottawa Conference, the Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have stated that it is their firm opinion that the delegation to the conference selected by the Government of India, though consisting mainly of non-official Indians, is not satisfactory and that it would have been better if the delegation had been selected in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and that the Committee further of opinion that in view of impending changes in the constitution of the Government of India and the Central Legislature, it is essential in the interests of the country that the question of trade agreements with preferential tariffs between India and other countries including Great Britain and the Dominions should be left over till the formation of the new legislature and the new Government.

PLEA FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.
A letter was also recently received by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce from the Burma Chamber of Commerce forwarding a copy of a letter which it had received from the five principal British firms engaged in the rice trade in Burma. It was stated that it would be seen that these firms felt very strongly that an attempt should be made to secure Imperial Preference for Burma rice in Great Britain as well as in South Africa, Australia, Hong Kong and other Empire countries; that it would be seen from the figures given that if preference were given to Burma rice in the United Kingdom alone, there was room for an increase of from 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum; that the Burma Chamber was in agreement with

VIEWS OF BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER.

The Chamber, in reply, stated that the Committee had an opportunity of considering only recently, on a reference from the Government of India, the issues arising out of their decision to participate in the Imperial Economic Conference, due to be held at Ottawa in July next; that the Committee, in their reply to the Government of India, expressed the opinion that in view of the impending changes in the constitution of the Government of India and the Central Legislature, it was essential in the interests of the country that the question of trade agreements with preferential tariffs between India and other countries, including Great Britain and the Dominions, should be left over till the formation of the new legislature and the new Government; that the Committee held a similar view in regard to Burma in the event of her separation from India; and that under the circumstances they did not propose to express an opinion at this stage on the question, and that it was regretted that they were unable to support the representations which the Burma Chamber proposed to make to Government.—A. P.

CORPORATION COMMITTEES

NAMES OF MEMBERS SELECTED

BOMBAY, Friday.
The selection committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to recommend the names of Councillors who should be appointed on the different special committees have submitted their reports:—

The Corporation appointed the committee to recommend to them the names of Councillors who should be appointed on the aforesaid special committees. The committee in accordance with the practice followed in such cases in the past requested all the members of the Corporation to mention the names of the special committees on which they would like to serve and to arrange the names of those committees in the order of preference. Accordingly, all councillors except nine sent in their replies in the matter. Three councillors intimated their unwillingness to serve on any of the special committees.

The committee held two meetings for electing the names. In making their recommendations the selection committee proceeded on the lines adopted in the past, that is to recommend the names of all the councillors who had expressed their first preference in favour of a particular committee, to delete surplus names in cases wherein the number of first preferences exceeded the number 24 which is the strength of each committee under the rules, and in cases in which the first preferences fell short of the required number to select names from the second and third preferences expressed for the particular committees.

In the case of the Tramways and Telephone Committee, the selection committee have recommended the names of two councillors who being out of Bombay could not communicate their preferences for any of the special committees.

The following are the committees with the members' names:

WORKS COMMITTEE.

(1) Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C I E; (2) Mr. B. T. Desai; (3) Mr. B. N. Gamadia; (4) Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai; (5) Mr. Gordhanadas G. Morari; (6) Mr. Harilal J. Vora; (7) Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lalljee; (8) Mr. Jafferbhai A. Lalljee; (9) Dr. K. E. Dadachani; (10) Mr. L. K. H. Goregaoker; (11) Mr. I. Rowjee; (12) Mr. M. I. Rowjee; (13) Mr. M. L. Dahanukar; (14) Mr. M. E. Strang; (15) Mr. M. U. A. Rasul; (16) Mr. M. S. Dandekar; (17) Mr. N. M. Kale; (18) Mr. P. J. Marzban, C I E; (19) Mr. Punja.

bhai Thackersey; (20) Mr. R. K. Vaidya; (21) Rao Bahadur R S Asavale; (22) Mr. S. G. Keni; (23) Mr. Sitaram Bhauram Keni; (24) Mr. S. S. Gangli.

MEDICAL RELIEF NAD PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(1) Mr. B. G. Parekar; (2) Dr. J. A. Collico; (3) Mr. Coovery Jethabhai Shah; (4) Mr. D. S. Tyejee; (5) Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza; (6) Mr. Alwyn Ezra; (7) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; (8) Mr. H. S. M. H. Kaderbakhsh; (9) Mr. H. P. Mody; (10) Mr. Ismail Mahomed Jaffer; (11) Mr. Kanji Dwar. kadas; (12) Mrs. Khadija Shuff Tyabji; (13) Dr. Khurshed J J Cursetji; (14) Dr. Mrs. Malimabai B. Sakthankar; (15) Dr. M. N. Balsara; (16) Dr. M. V. Mehta, O B E; (17) Mr. M. M. Killedar; (18) Dr. E. Moses; (19) Dr. M. B. Velkar; (20) Dr. Poonsey H. Melsheri; (21) Dr. P. G. Solanki; (22) Dr. Sorab P. Mehta; (23) Dr. Accacio G. Vegas; (24) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

MARKETS AND GARDENS COMMITTEE.

(1) Mr. A. L. Cursey; (2) Mr. D. G. Khairaz; (3) Mr. Gulam Hussein Alibhai Single; (4) Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim; (5) Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani; (6) Mr. Husen Abubakar Baigmahomed; (7) Mr. Jethmal Narandas Topan; (8) Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim; (9) Mr. Mahomedbhai Abdullabhai Moonim; (10) Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha; (11) Mr. M. N. Talpade; (12) Mr. Mahomed Umer Rajab; (13) Mr. Mahomedally Allabux; (14) Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon; (15) Rao Bahadur R S Asavale; (16) Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; (17) Mr. S. B. Awar; (18) Miss Shantabai Daundkar; (19) Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar; (20) Rao Bahadur S K Bole; (21) Sir Vasantao A. Dabholkar, K. C. B. E.; (22) Mr. C. P. G. Wade; (23) Mr. V. N. Vedak; (24) Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

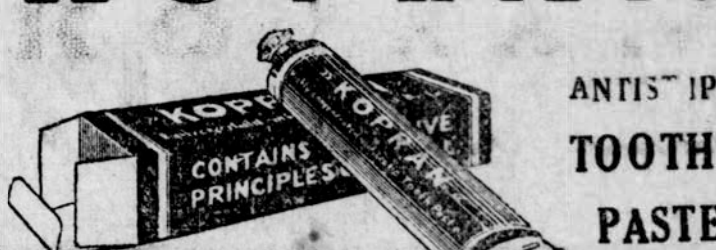
LAW, REVENUE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

(1) A. R. Dimfinkar; (2) Mr. D. G. Dalvi; (3) Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin; (4) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola; (5) Mr. J. K. Mody; (6) Mr. J. B. Bomom-Behram; (7) Mr. M. A. Karanjawala; (8) Khan Bahadur M I Cursey; (10) Mr. M. M. Desai; (11) Mr. M. V. Dondre; (12) Mr. Meyer Nissim; (13) Mr. R. A. Gole; (14) Mr. Ramji Bharmal Shah; (15) Mr. S. C. Joshi; (16) Mr. S. K. Nabiullah; (17) Mr. A. Soares; (18) Prof. Sorab R. Davar; (19) Mr. Syed Munawar; (20) Mr. V. S. Velinkar; (21) Prof. V. G. Rao; (22) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar; (23) Mr. V. D. Govindjee; (24) Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.

TRAMWAYS AND TELEPHONE COMMITTEE.

(1) Mr. A. P. Sabavala; (2) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.; (3) Mr. D. G. Khairaz; (4) Mr. G. I.

KOPRAN



Manufactured from the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay. It is skillfully compounded out of the ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilise the mouth making it fresh and fragrant. Contains the active principles of Babool. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH-PASTE SELLING IN AMERICA. Sold Everywhere. Manufactured by:— THE KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd., HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

Griffiths; (5) Mr. G. D. Billmorla; (6) Mr. Haji Allmahomed Jalaluddin; (7) Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani; (8) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola; (9) Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta; (10) Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim; (11) Mrs. Khadija Shuff Tyabji; (12) Mr. K. H. Goregaoker; (13) Mr. M. A. Karan. Jawala; (14) Miss. Maniben L. Kara; (15) Dr. M. C. Javie; (16) Dr. Poonsey H. Melsheri; (17) Dr. P. G. Solanki; (18) Mr. S. K. Baro. dawalla; (19) Rao Bahadur S K Bole; (20) Mr. Sultan M. Chinyo; (21) Dr. Accacio G. Vegas; (22) Mr. V. N. Vedak; (23) Mr. V. D. Govindjee; (24) Mr. C. P. G. Wade.

SUGAR FACTORY FOR HOSPET?

Call For Rs. 12 Lakhs Capital

HOSPET, June 10.

A correspondent writes:—

To investigate the possibilities of economic sugar production in Hospet and to enter into negotiations with respectable firms or individuals in the country to establish a factory in Hospet, if such should seem profitable a Committee consisting of several influential gentlemen of the town has been formed with Mr. A. D. Thanda Mudaliar as president and Dr. R. Nagan Gowda as Secretary. Arrangements are made to raise funds to carry of the work.

HOSPET'S POSSIBILITIES.

In Hospet Taluk of Bellary Dt. we have one of the highly concentrated areas of sugarcane in the presidency. In the three contiguous firkas of Narayanadavarakari, Hospet and Kamalapur there is grown on an average 4,000 acres of cane and 4,400 acres of rice every year. A factory located at Hospet can easily command 2,500 acres of cane within a radius of five miles. If to this is added the area grown in the Kampli Firka which is connected to Hospet by a good road the average area in cane and rice goes up to 5,600 and 6,100 acres respectively. And to the rest of Hospet Firka separated only by the river, but connected by a railway bridge is Nawab Sir Saharjung Bahadur's estate, with about a thousand acres of cane. This area is about 3 miles from Hospet and cane could be easily carried in train to the later place.

NEED FOR FACTORY.

To take care of the total amount of cane grown in this area a really huge factory would be needed. But according to the advice of the Government of India sugar technologist, it is considered that it will do to begin with a plant capable of taking care of 400 tons of cane per day, at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees. An additional two lakhs would be needed for working expenses.

The public of Hospet, the merchants, land-lords and cane-growers propose raising a part of the capital needed right from among themselves and for the remaining invite the co-operation of capitalists from Madras or Bombay.

PROVINCIAL CO-OP INSTITUTE

April Exam. Results

The following are the results of Co-operative Examinations (Cen-



Cough irritation in the THROAT gone by to-morrow

Take the 41 year remedy, Famel Syrup, to be sure of being soothed in a few hours. In Europe, alone, more than a Million people each year take Famel Syrup because, in 98 cases out of 100, it cures in safety and with such speed.

Strengthen your lungs with it and get a big sample value. Recharged only Annas 8 if you exchange this advt. used as a Coupon, writing your name and address across. You may send it to the Agents: Spring Water Depot, Fort, Bombay. Dept., Kodak House, Bombay, mentioning your chemist's name. Coupon valid 10 days. One bottle to a family. Clocks as under are on every genuine cartoon of "Famel". Untouched by hand. No animal matter.

B. C. 13/6/32



BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1932

Indians' Tall Scoring

305 FOR 8 AGAINST LANCASHIRE

Naidu Knocks Up 125

LONDON, June 11.

In the cricket match between the All-India team and Lancashire which commenced at Liverpool on Saturday, the All-India team had made 305 for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Naidu made 125 runs.

A slight rain delayed the start in the match between Lancashire and All-India at Liverpool, to-day, and commencement was made only at 12/40 p.m., when the Indians opened their innings with Naomai and Navie.

They did not, however, make an encouraging beginning, for an inswinger from Paynter had Naomai out, when he had made but a single run, and Wazir Ali was next cleanly held by Duckworth, standing well-back off one of Hodgson's deliveries. Navie also gave a chance which, however, was not accepted, and at the lunch interval he was not out with 20, while Naidu, the other batsman, had made six, and the total was 31 for two.

NAVIE-NAIDU STAND.

Play was resumed at 2-55 after lunch. Hodgson was getting plenty of pace out of the wicket, but he was handicapped by wetness of the ball. The batsmen were not timing their strokes, but their footwork was splendid. Fifty of the innings was put on board when Indians had been batting five minutes over an hour.

Following this Naidu sent Hopwood over the on-boundary and the scoring now quickened, next 40 runs coming in 25 minutes. The Navie-Naidu stand for the third wicket was, however, broken up at 147 when Bennett caught Navie, off Parkinson, for 64.

Navie, who completed his 50 in exactly double that number of minutes, hit six times to the boundary. Navie-Naidu partnership for the third wicket realised 134 runs in one hour and 40 minutes. Navie made 64, 24 of them in the boundaries.

Naidu was now joined by Colah, who, however, succumbed to a catch by Duckworth, off Hodgson for four.

Nazir Ali filled the vacancy.

NAIDU OUT FOR 125.

Naidu, who made his 50 in an hour and 25 minutes completed his century in two and a quarter hours, and went on to score another quarter century, but was held by Watson at first slip off Hodgson for 125. His last 25 runs were hit up in 15 minutes, and his total innings lasted two and a-half hours. One six and eleven four's were his chief hits.

Paynter had Nazir Ali caught

by Hopwood for 36 and Palia was also held by Hopwood this time, off Hodgson for 2. Parkinson took the last wicket of the day, Lall Singh being dismissed by a catch by Paynter, off that bowler for 21. Jehangir Khan and Amarsingh are unbeaten for 27 and 17 at the close, the total being 305 for 8 wickets.

Scores:—
ALL-INDIA (FIRST INNINGS).
Naimal, b Paynter 1
Nivle, c Bennett, b Parkinson ... 64
Wazir Ali, c Duckworth, ...
b Hodgson 0
Naidu c Watson, b Hodgson ... 125
Colah c Duckworth, b Hodgson 4
Nazir Ali c Hopwood, b Paynter 36
Palia c Hopwood, b Hodgson ... 2
Lall Singh c Paynter, b Parkinson 21
Jehangir Khan (not out) 27
Amarsingh (not out) 17
Extras 8

Total (for 8 wickets) ... 305

COUNTY CRICKET

Hobbs' 83 Not Out

LONDON, June 11.

Following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

SURREY vs. ESSEX AT OVAL.
Essex 207 (O. Connor 50, Gover four for 52) Surrey 157 for two. (Hobbs 83 not out).

MIDDLESEX vs. WORCESTER-SHIRE AT LORDS.
Worcestershire 279 (Walters 92 Dourston five for 26) Middlesex 111 for five.

SOMERSET vs. NOTTS AT TAUNTON.
Somerset 242 (Sam Staples four for 51), Notts 106 for five.

KENT vs. YORKSHIRE AT TONERIDGE.
Kent 196 (Chapman 53) Yorkshire 63 for one.

HAMPSHIRE vs. DERBYSHIRE AT SOUTHAMPTON.
Derbyshire 313 (Storer 51 Townsend 66, Alderman 56).

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. S. AFRICA AT LEICESTER.
South Africans 75 for six.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE AT NORTHAMPTON.
Northants 161 (Wyatt four for 49), Warwick 29 for one.—Reuter's Special.

Frenchman Wins World Middle-weight Championship

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—Frenchman Marcel Kihl won the World's Middleweight Championship. The American Gorrilla Jones (holder) was disqualified in the eleventh of the twelve round boxing contest.—Reuter's Special.

WOMAN'S ALLEGED MURDERS

Two Husbands And Her Son

JOHANNESBURG. (By Mail)

A murder drama, with the interest focussed on a flask of coffee, and with the widow of an Englishman as the principal figure is being played here, and has aroused great interest.

Crowds have been thronging the court here, where the preliminary examination is being held of Mrs. Daisy de Melker, charged with the murder of two former husbands and her son, Cecil Rhodes Sproat in whose body traces of arsenic were found.

Mrs. de Melker who was born in Grahamstown in 1888, has three sisters living in England. Her maiden name was Hancorn-Smith and she married a Mr. Sproat, an Englishman whose mother died in England last year.

Evidence has been given concerning the last illness of Mrs. de Melker's son.

Cecil was twenty years old. He had often referred to the fact that when he came of age he would inherit money. He intended to leave home and launch out in business of his own.

A mechanic with whom he worked mentioned the queer effects of a flask of coffee from which he and Cecil Sproat drank.

The mechanic related how

Irish Woman Disciple Of Gandhiji

MRS. JAFFAR ALI'S PLEA IN ARMS ACT CASE

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The recording of evidence having concluded in the case in which Mrs. Jaffar Ali, the Irish woman, is standing her trial before Mr. Brij Behari Lal, Assistant Sessions Judge, Allahabad, under the Arms Act, in connection with the alleged recovery of two revolvers and some ammunition in her house on January 23, following the arrest of Yashpal, she made a long statement.

Pleading innocent, she said that she had nothing to do either with arms and ammunition or with people dealing with such things, and added, "I am one of the devotees of Mahatma Gandhi and to say that I dabble in revolvers and bomb would be giving a false colour to my political creed."

Counsel's arguments had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A.P.

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Evidence has been given concerning the last illness of Mrs. de Melker's son.

Cecil was twenty years old. He had often referred to the fact that when he came of age he would inherit money. He intended to leave home and launch out in business of his own.

A mechanic with whom he worked mentioned the queer effects of a flask of coffee from which he and Cecil Sproat drank.

The mechanic related how

after drinking the contents of a flask which Sproat brought from home, they were both seized with pains in the stomach.

He himself felt quite fit again the next day, but Sproat was looking very ill, and asked to go home.

He never saw him alive again. Mrs. de Melker was said by another witness to have remarked, when condolences were made to her on the death of her son, "It is nice to have the will made out."

Reference was also made to the "strange calm" when he died.

HEDJAZ VILLAGES INVADED

Border Tribes Capture Governor Of District

SHEIKH OF BILI AT THE HEAD OF 1,000 MEN

LONDON, June 11.

Jerusalem.—The possibility of renewed trans-Jordan-Hedjaz border hostilities is indicated by the reports that trans-Jordan tribes have crossed the border, invaded Hedjaz villages and captured the Governor of District.

Sheikh Hamadrafada of Bili Tribe with 1000 men and Sheikh Ahmed Ibn Mahommed are said to have begun the invasion.—Reuter.

RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Five Congressmen arrested in connection with terrorist activities were discharged by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, but re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A Congressman who was arrested in the same connection was remanded to jail custody till 18th June.—A.P.

BENARES CONVICTIONS

BENARES, June 11.

The local Congress "Dictator" has been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50, in default, to undergo six weeks' further imprisonment under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Eight other local Congress workers and volunteers have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment for participating in Congress activities.—A.P.

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A serious motor accident took place at Bandra on Friday, as the brakes of the lorry failed to work on the slopes of Mount Mary with the above disastrous result.

"Youths Shall Reshape The World"

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MEETS IN CALIFORNIA IN AUGUST

SIMLA, June 9.

The World Council of Youth will gather together youth delegates of the nations and the people of the world to discuss informally the problems of Youth and the problems of the World, in conjunction with the 10th Olympiad during August 1932 at the close of the Olympic games proper on the campus of one of the colleges of South California, U.S.A.. Each country will bring its special problems—each people its plea for growth in understanding.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE.

The purpose of this World Council of Youth is to create International Understanding, to create a sense of fellowship and comradeship among the Youth of the World, to bring about World Co-operation and to study the problems of Youth and the Modern World—and to begin their solution. The gathering will include young people from various races, backgrounds and beliefs who will meet together to discuss informally their common problems and the problems of their generation, in order to set in motion a feeling of co-operation among the nations. There will be no set aim, for that has been the cause of failure in the past. But there will be constant striving to determine the next steps which the young people of the world should take, in the building of a new world.

"GIVE AND TAKE" POLICY.

As for the ways in which local committee groups or individuals may aid in the World Council of Youth, it is suggested that local groups should form local programme committees on Sub-Commission and outline the specific problems, background and available resource material. Each delegate should prepare by special study for a particular Sub-Commission topic and be generally prepared in the background of the Commission of which his Sub-Commission is a part. He should come, rather with a definite understanding of the problems of to-day and with a general knowledge of the present and proposed methods of solution than with some one idea which he desires to insist upon. Only by the "give and take" method can anything be accomplished.

The Council expects that individuals and groups should take the responsibility of organising a local committee to work on the plans for the World Council of Youth in each of the programme, finance, Delegation, Publicity and co-operation.

5 DOLLAR-FEE.

Those who intend to take the opportunity to attend the tenth Olympiad are expected to raise the travelling expenses to and

from South California. The general living expenses, excepting those for the trip to and from California of delegates from other countries will be paid through the generosity of interested donors and the courtesy of the host campus in furnishing its dormitories for the housing of the delegates. A registration fee of five dollars is the only expense incurred by official delegates to the World Council of Youth.

YOUTH'S HOPES.

Through this vast organisation the World Council of Youth hopes to build up a new world for the coming generation. "Youth must learn to face things clearly—to find behind the confusion and the misunderstanding, wrongs to be righted and bridges of friendship and co-operation to be built. Youth—coming into a strange world that seemingly does not fit the theories it has learned in school—strikes off blindly to find a place, and usually ends up content with things as they are. Ages upon ages man has exploited fellow man—men have killed their brethren whose flag was of a different colour. Always, it seems, the standards of education and religion have conflicted with the standard of life—and Youth raised in an idealistic world is flung unprepared into a world of life—whose every purpose seems contrary to that former world.

What then is Youth to do? An attempt will be made to study the methods whereby Youth may begin the working out of these difficulties both individually and collectively, making a study of what inter-group and international co-operation is desirable.—A. P.

LATE SIR D. TATA

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Condolences

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have passed the following resolution regarding the death of Sir Dorabji Tata, at their last meeting:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have learnt with the deepest sorrow of the death of Sir Dorabji Tata, Head of the well-known House of the Tatas. In Sir Dorabji Tata, the commercial and industrial communities have lost one of the towering personalities who had done much to develop trade and industry of the country, and the country has lost a generous philanthropist who had distributed his charities in a cosmopolitan spirit regardless of caste or creed.

The Committee extend their condolences to the members of the family of the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the House of the Tatas.

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FRANCE ASKED TO WITHDRAW GOLD DEPOSITS

New York Bankers' Decision

LONDON, June 11.
Washington.—The report that the New York bankers have asked France to withdraw the remainder of gold deposited in the United States totalling between 100 and 200 million dollars is officially believed to be true here.—Reuter's Special.

Alleged Find Of Explosives

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Four men were arrested last night following the alleged find of three bombshells and bomb-making materials from a local paint shop, and remanded to police custody till 17th June by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIER PICKED UP

LONDON, June 11.

New York.—Steamer "Circe" has picked up the trans-Atlantic flier believed to be "Hausner."—Reuter.

IGNORANT OF LINDY CASE

Emily Sharpe Interviewed

LONDON, June 11.

The Scotland Yard officials interviewed Emily (not Edith) Sharpe at her home at Beenhaim in Berkshire. They have declared that they are satisfied that she knew nothing of the Lindbergh case.—Reuter's Special.

DOUGLAS MURDER CASE

Charges Framed

MIDNAPORE, June 11.

Charges were framed to-day by the Special Tribunal in the Douglas murder trial against the accused Prodyot Kumar Bhattacharji under section 302 read with sections 120-B and 114 I. P. C. (conspiracy and abetment in murder). Prosecution witnesses Mr. Jones, Superintendent of Police and Captain Drummond, Civil Surgeon, were examined. The former deposed to having received revolutionary leaflets in January and February last and that Mr. Douglas had also received one.

The case was adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

CREDIT IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY

London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 11.

In money market, despite some demand in connection with the stock exchange fortnightly settlement, credit continued to be plentiful supply throughout the week and at times was almost unobtainable.

The Bank of England increased their stock of gold by 3 1/2 million sterling during the week.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. In commodity markets both wheat and sugar responded to higher American advices but business was all round limited.—Reuter.